FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1848. [NO. 1610.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving her SPRING MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, and every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace [illegible]. Also, black and colored Fringe, Silk Buttons, [illegible] Kid Gloves, and many other articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

A few fashionable fancy Straws, for Ladies and [illegible] and other Straws, very cheap. Samples of [illegible] styles received.

Her Establishment is on the North side of [illegible] street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear. April 3.—9tf

Fresh Fruit, &c.—Expected this day, [illegible] Henrietta, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins in Whole, Half and Quarter Boxes; Currants, Citron, Walnuts, Almonds, Lemon Syrup, [illegible] Sardines, Mustard, [illegible] at the Fruit and Toy Store.
W. PRIOR.
9-3w.
April 1, 1848.

House Bell Hanging.—The Subscriber will attend to Hanging and Repairing Bells in [illegible] &c. He has on hand a large assortment of Bells, Cranks, Springs, and Wire. Having had 25 years' experience, he feels confident [illegible] to satisfy those who may employ him. He can be found at the New Hotel, where he is [illegible]. His stay in town will be limited.
ALEX'R DRUMMOND.
9
Fayetteville, April 3.

L. McKELLAR

IS NOW RECEIVING his SPRING STOCK of

DRY GOODS.

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, &c. &c.
—ALSO, ON HAND.—
Bacon, Lard, Corn, Oats, Peas, Northern Potatoes, &c.
9tf
April 1, 1848.

We are now receiving our Spring and Summer stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

[illegible] Ladies', Misses', Boys', Youths' [illegible] selected with care [illegible] approved Manufactures, and [illegible] CASH.
S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
9-tw
April 3, 1848.

Coffee, Sugar, and Molasses.

50 BAGS Rio, Laguayra and Java Coffee, 10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar, [illegible] Crushed Sugar, [illegible] double refined Loaf Sugar, [illegible] Molasses.
[illegible] received and for sale by
COOK & POWELL.
9-3w.
April 1, 1848.

Harrison's Columbian INKS.

JUST received and for sale, wholesale and retail, Black, Blue, Scarlet and Red Ink, No. 1 [illegible] Stands, in 1, 2, 4, 8 oz. pint and qt. bottles.
COOK & POWELL.
9-3w
April 3, 1848.

GOOD LIQUORS.

WILLIAMS'S old Rectified Rye WHISKEY, by the barrel only. [illegible] Apple BRANDY.
J. & T. WADDILL.
9tf
April 1, 1848.

FOR SALE.

SWEDES, English, and American IRON, of almost every size and description. Apply to
B. ROSE & SON.
9tf
April 3, 1848.

FISH.

A NEW supply of MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in barrels and half barrels, for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
9tf
April 3, 1848.

PAINTS AND OILS.

A NEW and general assortment, for sale on very favorable terms, by
B. ROSE & SON.
9tf
April 3, 1848.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and some [illegible] attached to the premises. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to
MALCOM McALPIN.
9-4t
April 1, 1848.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable.—By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In colic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverence in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after the disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,
EL. McGARY.
7-1tf
Feb. 19, 1848.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES,

For April, 1848.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

GRAND LOTTERY!
CAPITAL $60,000.
$20,000! $15,000!!
15 Drawn Ballots out of 75.
Nearly as many Prizes as Blanks!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 16, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 22, 1848.

A Package of 25 Tickets will contain 15 Drawn Numbers!

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of $60,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,400, 3 prizes of 3,000, 3 of 2,000, 4 of 1,500, 20 of 1000, 20 of 600, 20 of 500, 40 of 400, 40 of 300, 300 of 250, &c. &c.

Tickets only $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25 Wholes,		$200 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	100 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	50 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Eighths,	25 00

40,000 Dollars!

13 Drawn Ballots out of 66 Numbers.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 17, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 29, 1848.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of $40,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,282, 5 prizes of 1,000, 10 of 500, 16 of 300, 10 of 250, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3.

Certificates of Packages of	22 Wholes,		$120 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Halves,	60 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Quarters,	30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Va.
9-tdpd
April 1, 1848.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, viz:

Super Black and French Cloths,
[illegible] Cassimeres and Drab de-Etes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Muslin Ginghams and Prints,
English and French Gingham ditto,
Bishop Lawns,
Irish Linens,
Lace and Lace Edging,
Drap-de-Ete for Coating,
Cotton and Silk Warp Alpaca,
Large Silk Scarves and Cravats, ditto,
[illegible] Cap and Neck Ribbons,
[illegible] Cashmerets,
Bareges and all other new styles for Dresses,
Black and colored Silks,
[illegible] and Kid Gloves,
Satin and Silk Vesting,
Marseilles and Buff Cassenete ditto,
Linen and Cotton Coating,
Brown and white Linen Drill,
Linen and Cotton Pant stuffs,
Brown and Bleached Shirting,
Cotton and Linen Sheeting,
Grass and Crinoline Skirts,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Silk and Cotton Hose and half Hose,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Fur, Leghorn and Panama Hats,
Boots and Shoes of every kind,
Hard and Hollow Ware.

And a number of other articles too tedious to mention. As the above Goods have been purchased at the late reduced prices, and can be sold low to persons wishing to buy by the quantity or retail.
8-3m
March 27, 1848.

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR SUPPLY OF

FRESH SPRING GOODS,

Which are offered at greatly reduced prices, at Wholesale and Retail.
8-3w
March 27, 1848.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at their New Brick Store East of the Market House, a beautiful selection of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

—Among which are—

For Ladies' Dresses—Satin stripe Bareges; Grenadines; plain and fig'd Dress Silks; black and watered ditto; pink, blue, and white Tarlatanes; Balzorines; French and English Gingham and Gingham Lawns; Organdies, figured and printed Lawns; French, English, American and Marseilles Prints, &c. &c.

Also, super black, blue, and fancy col'd Cloths; fine Doe-skin Cassimeres; black and colored Satin Vestings; white Marseilles and Valencia ditto; Scarfs; Cravats; Stocks; Linen Collars and Bosoms; Kid Gloves; white and black Lace Mitts; super French Cambric Handkerchiefs; Lawn and Linen Cambric ditto; French Worked Collars, very superior.

Super Pamela, Sicilian and French Lace Bonnets; Florence and English Straw ditto; super Bonnet Ribbons; French Flowers.

Moleskin and Beaver Hats; Panama, Leghorn, and Rutland ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' fine Shoes and Slippers; Calf Boots; Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, of every description;—embracing every article usually called for in a Dry Goods Store; and will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be had of any other establishment in the place.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
8-2m
March 27, 1848.

ENGLISH SEINE TWINE, for sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
3-tf
February 21.

INVALUABLE
FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings. Paper 50 cts.; bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 9½ cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2—Mail to any part, 50 cts. postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all Ruptures, Failing of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere.—For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of person next the surface, just above the hips. If Rupture, mention which side. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post-paid.
8-y
Feb'y 24, 1848.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received and opened my Spring and Summer Stock, comprising a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Fur, Panama, Leghorn, Palm-leaf, and Wool Hats; Bonnets, Caps, and Shoes; Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper; Oiled Window Curtains, &c. &c.

All of which have been purchased at the North at reduced prices for cash, and will be sold cheap for cash, or on time for approved paper.
JOHN D. STARR.
8-6w
March 23, 1848.

Spring & Summer Clothing.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, consisting of

Black and blue Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Alpaca, Tweeds, plain Lustre, Plaid Linen, blue Flannel, Croton Drill, and Print Sacks, Skeletons, Frock and Dress Coats.

Black Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Drap D'Vienna, Croton, Gambroon, Linen, and Cotton Drill Pants. Plaid Cashmere, fancy Silk, best Satin, and fancy twilled Merseilles Vests. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & Co.
March 29. No. 1, Granite Buildings.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
3tf
Feb'y 18, 1848.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
3tf
Feb'y 18, 1848.

New York, February 1848.

ROKENBAUGH, CONNER & DATER,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

HAVE removed from No. 191 Pearl street, to **No. 37 Maiden Lane,** near William street, **NEW YORK,** where they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants to their well selected and extensive stock of Foreign and Domestic GOODS. [5-6t]

Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

TO remove the apprehensions of the public, and the patrons of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road as to the effects of the late fire on the future prospects and means of the Road, notice is given, that as the State authorities have made arrangements to repair the late loss, the Road is enabled to transport in regular order and in good time, all the Produce, Merchandize, Travel, &c., that may be offered.
THOMAS MILLER, Pres't.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, March 16, 1848. 7-4w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, at the March Term, 1848, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland county, qualified as Executrix to the last will and testament of Miss Elizabeth Vaill, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate to make payment; and those having claims against the estate, to present them for payment, duly proved, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.
HARRIET STRONG, Executrix.
7-4w
March 16, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between Jacob Sundheimer and Josiah Maultsby, is hereby and henceforth dissolved by mutual consent.
J. SUNDHEIMER.
JOSIAH MAULTSBY.
Lumberton, March 3, 1848. 5-6w

TYPE & STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY, PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscribers respectfully inform Printers and Publishers, that they are continually adding to their already extensive variety, every description of Book and Newspaper Letter, Ornamental Type, Borders and Ornaments, all of the latest and most approved styles.

Having recently made great improvements in the mode of casting, they are now enabled to give a much better article than formerly, and at a greatly reduced rate. Their assortment of Job and Fancy Letter, Combination Borders and Cuts is unrivalled in this country; and they are determined to spare no expense in adding to their Foundry from time to time every thing new and valuable to the craft.

They keep constantly on hand Printing Presses of every description, and Ink, Chases, Cases, and every article useful or necessary in a Printing Office, which they offer on as good terms as any other establishment.

Second hand Presses, and Type that has been used only in Stereotyping, generally on hand at reduced prices.

Specimen Books will be sent to Printers wishing to make orders, and estimates for Newspaper Offices furnished, if desired.

N. B. Books, Pamphlets, Music, Labels, &c., Stereotyped in a superior manner.
L. JOHNSON & CO.
No. 6, George Street.

Publishers of papers in North Carolina who insert the above advertisement to the amount of five dollars will be allowed that amount in Type, on the purchase of a bill not less than twenty dollars.—One number of the paper to be sent to us within six months from this date.
L. J. & CO.
February 15, 1848. 5-6w

REFINED SUGARS.

20 BOXES and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGARS, for sale cheap, by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
6tf
March 14, 1848.

R. A. KENNEDY, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE OF THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.

HAVING determined to locate in Fayetteville, begs leave to tender his professional services to the citizens of the town and country generally. He is prepared to perform on the latest and most approved principles, all operations in his profession. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

He is also prepared to insert whole upper sets on the atmospheric pressure principle, without the aid of clasps or springs. Having made an improvement in this mode of inserting Teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication, &c. &c., and cannot be detected from the natural Teeth. He will also attend to irregularities of children's Teeth, &c., and all diseases to which the human mouth is subject.

Having practiced a number of years in the District of Edenton, in this State, and the last year in Wilmington, he feels confident he will be able to please all who may favor him with their patronage.

Office next door to the Telegraph Office, New Hotel.
☞ Ladies attended at their residences, if required.

15 GALLONS VARNISH, Japan, Copal and Coach,
1 gross Henry's Magnesia. For sale by
SHAW & GARDNER,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Fayetteville, N. C.
1600tf
Feb'y 1, 1848.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A very comfortable residence, on Russell street, convenient to business. Terms liberal.
HECTOR McMILLAN.
1-tf
Feb. 1, 1848.

REMOVED.

WM. G. MATTHEWS has removed from Green street to the North side of Hay street, (in the Hybart buildings,) one door above Wm. C. James & Co. where he would be glad to see his old customers and the public generally, who are in want of CHEAP GOODS, both in the Dry Goods and the Grocery line.
1601-tf
Feb'y 5, 1848.

COTTON YARNS.

THE subscriber, having become part proprietor of a Cotton Yarn Factory, will be glad to supply his friends and the public, at the lowest price for Cash, (or on time for good negotiable Notes,) with any quantity of Nos. 5 to 12, of which he will keep a supply at his Bookstore. The article will also be kept at the store of Mallett & Huske, where it will be sold for Cash or exchanged for Cotton or other produce.
E. J. HALE.
March 14, 1848.

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my HOUSE and LOT on Dick street, known as the Jas. Baker house. Also, about 120 Acres of Land on the West side of the Wilmington road, about 2 miles from town. Terms accommodating.
C. T. GARDNER.
6-tf
March 14, 1848.

HORSES STRAYED.

STRAYED from the Subscriber's plantation, near Dudley's Depot, Wayne county, on the 23d February, a tolerably large roan Horse, about 12 years old, having one eye, a good Saddle Horse, racks very fast. Also a bay Mare, about 14 hands high, 5 years old, looks like a race mare. The horse was bought from Nathan King, near Fayetteville, and the mare from Wilmington.
JAMES M. McDUFFIE.
6tf
March 7, 1848.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
3tf
Feb'y 18, 1848.

CARPETING.

10 PIECES Venetian, Brussels, and Ingrain CARPETING,
10 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
87tf
Nov. 1, 1847.

20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fine old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
1600tf
Feb'y 1, 1848.

DOMESTIC GOODS,

At Factory Prices.

SHIRTINGS, Osnaburgs, and Yarn, constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
88tf
Nov. 5, 1847.

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
80tf
Oct. 11, 1847.

TIMBER AXES.

COLLINS & Co's Hartford heavy Timber Axes, made to order. For sale by
J. & T. WADDILL.
5-tf
March 4, 1848.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

300 CASKS Fresh Unslacked Thomastown LIME, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
9-tf
Jan'y 15, 1848.

Wanted—10,000 lbs. Tallow.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Tallow, or will mould at the usual rates.

A supply of the above Candles kept by Messrs H. & E. J. Lilly.
ISHAM BLAKE.
90-tf
November 22, 1847.

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.
J. C. BLOCKER & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1y

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber lately resided, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.
E. J. HALE.
Feb. 12.

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.
HALL & HALL.
6stf
Fayetteville, June 18, 1847.

MANUFACTURING STOCK.

THE Subscriber will sell six Shares of the Capital Stock of the Phoenix Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. For terms, apply to C. B. Mallett, or to
H. W. BEATTY.
2tf
Bladen county, Feb. 12.

On Consignment.—11,000 lbs. Bacon, for sale at the lowest market price.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
2tf
Feb. 14, 1848.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1848.

Archibald McLean, Executor of Mary Millar, vs. the devisees of said Mary.
Petition to sell Real Estate of deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James T. Millar and Mary Millar, Sarah Burrows and her husband, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in Fayetteville, N. C., notifying said parties to appear before the Justices of our said Court, at the next Court to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and answer the said petition, or the same will be heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1848.
JOHN McLAURIN.
8]

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE,

A SUPERIOR article, in small boxes, for family use.
J. & T. WADDILL.
7tf
March 18, 1848.

150 BBLS. Northern Yellow Planting POTATOES, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
3-tf
Feb. 21.

FOUR WAGONS FOR SALE.

1 FOUR HORSE WAGON, finished for the Road.
1 running gear of a four horse wagon, suited for hauling Turpentine or Lumber.
2 two horse Wagons, one finished for the Road.
For sale very low by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
5tf
March 6, 1848.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

150 CASKS unslacked. For sale by
H. LEETE.
88tf
Nov. 2, 1847.

Agricultural Warehouse Depot.

THE Subscribers are receiving from the North, a large assortment of improved PLOUGHS and Plough Castings, of various sizes, for one and two horses; together with Nourse's sub-soil single and double mould Ploughs. Also, Langdon's Cultivator, Corn-Shellers (most improved construction,) and Hovey's six and eight blade Straw Cutters. And will procure Warren's Portable Threshing Machines at a short notice; together with Corn Mills, Cob Crushers, Horse Powers, and Mill Gearing, Castings, &c. &c.
J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Hay street, above the Post Office.
6-3t-eow3t
March 13, 1848.

[illegible] PILLS.

FOR the cure of Headache, Giddiness, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Piles, Worms, Dropsy, Asthma, Itchings of the Skin, Fevers of all kinds, Colds, Gout, Gravel, Female Complaints, Nervous Complaints, and all other Diseases arising from IMPURITIES of the BLOOD, and MORBID SECRETIONS OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

Every disease to which the human frame is subject, originates from impurities of the blood or derangement of the digestive organs. These Pills being compounded exclusively of such ingredients as nature intended should operate on the impurities of the Human System, strike at the root of the disease, removing all impurities from the body, opening the pores externally and internally, separating all foreign and obnoxious particles from the Chyle, so that the blood, of which it is the origin, must be thoroughly pure—necessarily securing a free and vigorous action to the Heart, Lungs, Liver and Stomach, thereby restoring health, by opening the pores, cleansing the veins and arteries, unimpeding all the natural veins and purifying the blood; they render the system not only thoroughly sound, but also impervious to disease, even when all other means have failed.

Within the last twelve months, more than one hundred cases of the *most aggravated* forms of Dyspepsia have been cured by the Medicine, where rigid dieting, the Blue Pill, and almost every other means had been resorted to without any benefit, and when death stared its miserable victim fully in the face.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

DR. GORDON'S PILLS.

GREAT ARRIVAL!
30 Bushels or 25,000 Boxes of Dr. Gordon's Family Pills.

THE vast and increasing demand for this new and justly celebrated Medicine, and the numerous cures they are daily effecting in all portions of the country where they have been introduced, of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Bilious Diseases, with their well known attendants, Sick Head-ache, &c., has induced the undersigned to make arrangements to receive their stocks direct from the Proprietor, and would say to their numerous customers that they are prepared to supply them, wholesale or retail, at New York prices.

☞ $2 per dozen, or 25 cents per box.
By P. MELVIN COHEN, No. 19 Hayne-st.

☞ A full stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, and on inquiry will be found in all country Stores.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

TESTIMONIALS.—Extract of a letter from Dr. Waines, of Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1840: "Your Pills are the mildest in their operations, and yet most powerful in their effects, of any that I have ever met with in a practice of eight and twenty years. Their action on the chyle and hence on the impurities of the blood, is evidently very surprising."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Henry Hall, of Quebec, L. C., March 6, 1841: "For bilious fevers, sick headaches, torpidity of the bowels, and enlargement of the spleen, Dr. Peters' Pills are an excellent medicine."

For sale by all the Druggists in Augusta, Hamburg, and in Charleston by P. M. COHEN.

Also, for sale by the Druggists generally, HARRISON'S OINTMENT, an unfailing remedy in the cure of all kinds of Wounds, Sores, Scalds and Burns, and the Piles. ☞ Price 50 cents.

☞ A fresh stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, E. J. HALE, and J. H. & J. MARTINE.
76-eowly
August 10.

Ex-President Van Buren has declined the honor of a public dinner tendered to him by his political friends in Philadelphia, where he now is. He speaks of his "public life" as having "forever closed."

The Privileges of Leap Year.—An old lady of the town of Brighton a short time since made an agreement with a neighbor to sell a farm on which herself and husband resided; and, after the arrangements were all made, she insisted that her worthy leige lord was legally bound to sign the deed, and could not be convinced but that she had a perfect right to control not only this matter but to make whatever bargains she pleased during the present year by virtue of the privileges of her sex. The last we heard of the matter the paper had not been signed, but the old lady insisted that she was right.
Rochester Advertiser.

Good Fee.—The New Orleans Delta learns that Mr. Clay received a fee of $8,000 for his services on behalf of Houston and others, in the suit against the City Bank, of that city. Out of this fee Mr. Clay had to pay the Ron. Reverdy Johnson, who was associate counsel in the case, a fee of $1,000 or $1,500. He gained the suit.

Two at Dinner.—A worthy magistrate said one day, "We have just finished a splendid turkey poult, gloriously crammed with truffles to the very beak, tender, delicious, a very nosegay; we left nothing but the bones." "How many were you?" "Two—"Two?" "Yes, myself and—the turkey poult."

POETRY.

ALL'S FOR THE BEST.

BY MARTIN F. TUPPER.

All's for the best; be sanguine and cheerful;
Trouble and sorrow are friends in disguise;
Nothing but folly goes faithless and fearful;
Courage forever is happy and wise;
All for the best—if man would but know it;
Providence wishes us all to be blest;
There is no dream of the pundit or poet;
Heaven is gracious, and—all's for the best.

All for the best! set this in your standard,
Soldier of sadness, or pilgrim of love,
Who to the shores of despair may have wandered,
A way-wearied swallow, or heart stricken dove;
All for the best!—be a man but confiding,
Providence tenderly governs the rest,
And the frail bark of His creature is guiding,
Wisely and warily, all for the best.

All for the best! then fling away terrors,
Meet all your fears and your foes in the van,
And in the midst of your dangers or errors,
Trust like a child, while you strive like a man;
All's for the best!—unbiased, unbounded,
Providence reigns from the east to the west;
And by both wisdom and mercy surrounded,
Hope and be happy that all's for the best.

Good and Bad Luck.—I may here as well as anywhere impart the secret of what is called GOOD and BAD LUCK. There are men who supposing Providence to have an implacable spite against them, bemoan in the poverty of a wretched old age, the misfortunes of their lives. Luck forever ran against them, and for others. One, with a good profession, lost his luck in the river, where he idled away his time a fishing, when he should have been in the office. Another, with a good trade, perpetually burnt up his luck by his hot temper, which provoked all his employers to leave him. Another, with a lucrative business, lost his luck by amazing diligence at everything but his business. Another, who steadily followed his trade, as steadily followed the bottle. Another, who was honest and constant to his work, erred by perpetual misjudgments—he lacked discretion. Hundreds lost their luck by indorsing, by sanguine speculations, by trusting fraudulent men, and by dishonest gains. A man never has good luck who has a bad wife. I never knew an early-rising, hard-working, prudent man, careful of his earnings, and strictly honest, who complained of bad luck. A good character, good habits, and iron industry, are impregnable to the assaults of all the ill luck that fools ever dreamt of. But when I see a tatterdemalion creeping out of a tavern late in the forenoon, with his hands stuck in his pockets, the rim of his hat turned up, and the crown knocked in, I know he has had bad luck—for the worst of all luck is to be a sluggard, a knave, or a tippler.
Lectures for Young Men, by H. W. Beecher.

Interesting to Beer Drinkers.—The Taunton Republican gives the following *refreshing* story, which we commend to the attention of those in the habit of "tipping the mug." A few days since, says that paper, a man went into one of the beer shops in town and called for a half pint of ale. The ale was brought to him in a common pint measure; he drank a little, and thinking it tasted rather queerly, asked the store-keeper if anything was the matter with his beer. The answer was that it was first rate beer, just bought in Boston.

This satisfied the customer, and he swallowed the remainder of his beer.—When he got through, seeing something in the bottom of the measure, he asked what it was. 'I declare,' said the shopkeeper,' 'I forgot to take out the *soap the last time I shaved!*'

It is authoritatively denied that Mr. C. F. Adams, (the son,) has the writings of his father prepared or is preparing them for publication. Mr. C. F. Adams notices the statement on the subject, and says, "it is pure fiction."

Awful effects of Intemperance.—Death of a Father and Son.—The dead bodies of George and Jonathan Archer, father and son, were found on the 10th inst., in a field near New Egypt, Monmouth county, Pa. The father had a quart jug containing liquor, under his arm, and another half gallon nearly full, was found a short distance from the bodies.

The Washington Union says there is not a word of truth in the allegation of the Detroit Free Press, that the resolutions adopted by the Michigan Legislature in favor of the Wilmot Proviso "bear interlineations, of a character to strengthen their effect, in the handwriting" of Gen. Cass. The Detroit paper is bound either to prove or retract its statement.

"Independent" writes from Washington to the Philadelphia North American, that "the ratification of the treaty has left some heart-burnings, and dispirited the forces of the Administration. Mr. Benton is free to say, and he is no common authority, that the Whigs are now sure of carrying the Presidential election."

The Largest Load Yet.—The magnificent steamboat "Autocrat," the pride of the Mississippi, arrived last evening from Memphis, bringing down *four thousand six hundred and eighty bales of cotton*, 31 bbls. pork, 25 bbls. beans, 100 sacks oats, and 45 sacks corn. This is by far the largest load ever brought to this city on a steamboat. We challenge the world to produce another boat that can carry so large a freight.—*N. O. Delta of Saturday.*

Why does a duck put his head under water? For *diver's* reasons. Why is a widow like a broken glass? Because she wants *re-pairing.*

China.—A hermit among nations. A living toad embedded in stone.
City.—A human hive without its honey-comb.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

Another week has gone by since we invited the attention of our readers to certain views of the late Revolt of the People of Paris.

Within that short space of time, the news that has reached us from the Provinces as well as from Paris itself leaves no doubt of the completeness of the Revolution; of the overthrow of the Constitutional Government of France, and the substitution, from the necessity of the case—such as knows no law—of a self-constituted Directory, or Provisional Government, consisting of eleven individuals, of a more respectable class and character than was likely to be thrown up to the surface of the tempest-tossed multitude of a city so populous as Paris. The authority of this Provisional Government has been recognised or submitted to by the body of the People of France, and, emanating as it does from the spontaneous acclaim of a mass of people who had but just thrown off a government of law, makes a more respectable and effective government *de facto*, than, under all circumstances, one could have had any right to expect.

The decree for the call of a Convention, to be elected on the 9th and to assemble on the 20th of the present month, shows that those who compose the Provisional Government have no design to retain longer than necessary their accidental trust, but intend to resign the power thus acquired into the hands of the Convention, so soon as it is organized. This is, under the circumstances, the wisest and best thing which the Provisional Government could have done. It has thus done towards the re-establishment of regular government in France all that it could do.

We cannot say as much for the wisdom and forecast of all the other decrees of this Council of Eleven. There are several of them which, forced by circumstances upon the Directory, are of evil portent for what is yet to come. The decrees to which we refer it is not necessary to particularize. The readers of this paper will need no guide to them. It is enough for us to say that some of them are repugnant to every idea of the reign of law, and that others of them give room to apprehend the entire ascendancy of embodied popular force over the obligations of political justice and moral law, by which, if free to act, the Directory would probably have been governed. Whenever and wherever, the passions of the people, on the impulse of the moment, are allowed to control and master the sense and judgment of those who have become, no matter by what process, the recognised government, that government, temporary though it be, is already shaken, and in danger of falling before its time.—It is no longer a government, but the slave of the populace. Such, it is obvious, is the only way of accounting for several of the decrees. The demands of *the People*, thus in part complied with, in part evaded, and in part postponed, so far from being *unnatural*, were such as every reasoning man must have foreseen to be inevitable. It was this foresight which obliged us, upon the first news from Paris, to regard with distrust the sudden overturn of established Government, to which disorder, usurpation, and renewed tumults must almost inevitably succeed. We knew that M. Lamartine himself, a probably honest though visionary man, had, not many months ago, in a public address delivered at Marseilles, declared the first duty of Government to be to educate the people, and its next duty to feed them, or provide them with food. The men of Paris, every one of whom is, by the decrees of the Provisional Government, a Magistrate, every one of whom is a National Guard, clothed at the National expense, to keep his arms in his hands until he works out the emblem of liberty, have already, by virtue of their sovereign will, obliged the persons who compose the Provisional Government to legislate upon their own maxims. The bakers' shops, thrown wide open, supply the populace with bread, and the Government pays for it; property pawned for money at the authorized pawnbrokers is ordered to be returned to its owners, and the money due upon the pawns to be paid out of the Public Treasury. By another decree the hours of daily labor are abridged; national work-shops are opened for those who are out of employ, who are to be paid for such work out of the Treasury. Further largesses will, it is presumed, be conceded to the clamors of the multitude until the Public Treasury is exhausted, when, unless means be in time provided by a regularly organized government to replenish it, the want of food and of the means of indulgence may involve Paris in the tumult of a new revolution, to end in the sway of new men, and possibly in horrors the very thought of which almost blinds us as we write.

To many of our readers any allusion here to the History of the first great Revolution of France may appear in the light of a twice-told tale. To at least one-half of them, nevertheless, much of its history is absolutely new. They have heard of it, and read of it, as a struggle of long duration between the People and the Monarch first, and afterwards between successive factions—ending in the establishment of a gorgeous Empire, which for a season dazzled the Nations of the earth with its power, its gorgeous splendors, and its magnificent military exploits—but at last, becoming the victim of its ambition, the prey of its conquests, received laws from those to whom it had but lately dictated them. They may have heard of the Revolutionary scenes described in glowing terms, by one who had been himself a witness of their opening, as "the throes and convulsions of the ancient world, the agonized spasms of infuriate man seeking through blood and slaughter his long lost liberty."

This was a philosophic and poetic view of the conflict. A more prosaic and practical account is given, in a few sentences, by an able and acute French writer, who witnessed it all, and vividly sums up the general social state in which France was left by attempting more liberty than she had virtue to enjoy. We translate from him as follows:

* * * * "All was tending to a general disorganization. The populace, giddy with the rapidity of events, no longer knew what to fear or what to hope. Without a Government, without laws, without morals, without bread, it saw its betrayers and executioners, the demagogues, insult its wretchedness and cover the walls of Paris with placards addressed to THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE.—What a sovereign, great God! They flattered, they deceived, they misled it, they ruined it in its own very name, and it could not see it. It stopped before those placards, read them, did not understand, but did as bidden, and went whither urged by the violent and crafty of each fresh faction. It cried out, when the monarch yielded it a constitution, 'Long live the King!' and when he was powerless it shouted 'Down with the tyrant!' Then it huzzaed for 'Petion or death!' and it proscribed Petion. It made the great 'days' of the Tenth of August, (that of the attack on the Tuileries and slaughter of the Swiss guards,) the Second and Third of September, 1792, (when all the prisoners on suspicion, some thousands, were massacred in their places of confinement,) and the Thirty-first of May, 1793, (the date of the destruction of the Girondists or Republican party by the Ultra-Democracy.) It deified Marat by an apotheosis in the Pantheon; and it dug up his remains to cast them into the common sewers. It worshipped Robespierre, and it covered him with maledictions as he was dying. The people's credulity is the patrimony of those who will flatter and juggle it.

"In the midst of these frightful disorders, crime alone moved along at its ease. When a country is torn by factions which rush every way, which jostle, which upset, which crush one another, each to be crushed in its turn by a party more powerful or more adroit, the 'public good' is but a mask for perfidy, robbery, assassination. Virtue hides herself or becomes a mark for destruction. Crime alone dares to erect its hideous head. It hovers in the air, it selects its prey, it swoops and it strikes the victim; we weep and we are silent."

Presently came that singular phenomenon, not entirely unseen in this country, that there, where the institutions are avowed to be such as confer the most universal happiness, precisely there the mass of men is most easily persuaded that nearly one-half the citizens, and just those whose industry and sobriety have secured them from want, are the enemies of all this liberty, and bent upon oversetting that stability in which none have so much to lose. So easily do the public parasites succeed in persuading the people that a happy government produces a greater body of traitors and more unnatural ones than did ever the worst tyranny! To kindle up this jealousy of their more fortunate neighbors; to infuriate the society with suspicions within itself, now became in Paris a ready resort for attracting confidence and influence merited in no other way. And, as such practices were at first directed, by cupidity, against the rich, so, by and by, they were turned, for the ends of personal revenge, against all men.

"A Revolutionary tribunal was established—The Bastile had fallen: a thousand new ones bristled the back of France. Her authorities became one great body of turnkeys; and one-half her people seemed occupied in cutting off the heads of the rest or riveting their fetters. Every day, cart-loads of the proscribed were arraigned before the tribunal; and this adjudged them to death without witnesses, without a hearing. The Jury's mind and conscience asked no farther information, after it had heard the names of those accused. They were 'aristocrats,' 'disaffected,' 'federalists,' or 'suspected,' according as these designations best served the bloody purpose of those who meant to destroy them. The populace, now grown ferocious, followed the death-carts in crowds; they who insulted the victims to-day, forgetting that their own heads would fall to-morrow, if it suited their tyrants."

From these and kindred horrors which disgraced humanity during the first great Revolution of France, and the repetition of which during the second was prevented only by the overpowering influence of the name and character of LAFAYETTE, may Heaven in its mercy now shield and protect the People of France, so large a proportion of whom are worthy of a better fate than to be made the sport of successive tumults and the victims of the caprice of designing and selfish demagogues!—Happily may the People work out their salvation, and succeed in establishing a free, elective, and representative government, possessing power to execute its own resolves, to defend its country from invasion from abroad, and to suppress insurrections at home! In such a consummation of this Revolution all the wishes of America will be realized: and no where in the wide world will France meet with more sympathy and more substantial good-will than from the People and Government of the United States. Nor is the man to be found in these States who will more rejoice than we in her solid and stable prosperity.

But, in the ardor of our zeal for new-born liberty, and in the affluence of our professions of devotion to Republican principles, let us not be ashamed or afraid to inquire what we are doing, and where we are going. This is all that, in our former article on this subject, we proposed to ourselves, or recommended to our fellow-citizens, without distinction of party. And here is as fit an occasion as we shall probably find to protest against any *party* being held responsible for *our* views on this subject, as has been attempted to be done (with no ill design, we dare be sworn) by an honorable Senator from the South, who is officially reported to have said, on Thursday last, "that the organ of a large and respectable party, published in this city, has in the most solemn and formal manner expressed sentiments hostile to the movements in favor of freedom in France." We know nothing of the views of the Whigs, as a party, on this subject. We think it quite possible that some, perhaps many, of those who belong to the Whig party disapprove of our feeble exertions to prevent our readers from being blinded to the true principles of government and law at home by the blaze of a political conflagration in the other hemisphere. We have heard of such things before. All history abounds in instances of a like difference of opinion in cases of casual and sudden occurrence, between persons who, on questions of politics which have been subjected to the tests of reason and reflection, hold a common opinion. One of these cases was the Revolution, already alluded to, which came to a head in France in 1793. All reeking as *that* Revolution was with human carnage and with social horrors, it found many in this happy country who desired to connect our destinies with those of France, and for that purpose were ready to leap into the gulf which yawned beneath them, the depth of which they shut their eyes to, and would not fathom. Nothing but the wisdom, the stern integrity, and high resolve of WASHINGTON, and his yet great influence with the masses of the people, enabled him to rescue our country from that most imminent danger.

What has appeared to us to be the path of our duty, in regard to the events which have so suddenly and unexpectedly crowded upon us from the European continent, is so well expressed by a most distinguished English (or rather Irish) writer on the occasion of the first great Revolution in France, that we cannot refrain from quoting it:

"I must be tolerably sure," said Burke, "before I venture publicly to congratulate men upon a blessing, that they have really received one.—Flattery corrupts both the receiver and the giver; and adulation is not of more service to the people than to kings. I should therefore suspend my congratulations on the new liberty of France, until I was informed how it had been combined with government; with public force; with the discipline and obedience of armies; with the collection of an effective and well-distributed revenue; with morality and religion; with solidity and property; with peace and order; with civil and social manners. All these (in their way) are good things too; and, without them, liberty is not a benefit whilst it lasts, and is not likely to continue long. The effect of liberty to individuals is that they may do what they please; we ought to see what it will please them to do, before we risk congratulations, which may be soon turned into complaints. Prudence would dictate this in the case of separate insulated private men; but liberty, when men act in bodies, is *power*. Considerate people, before they declare themselves, will observe the use which is made of *power*; and particularly of so trying a thing as *new* power in *new* persons, of whose principles, tempers, and dispositions they have little or no experience, and in situations where those who appear the most stirring in the scene may possibly not be the real movers."

This reasoning is so applicable to the occasion and the moment, that our readers will thank us for repeating to them what has been said, at a nearly similar juncture to the present, more than half a century ago, by so wise and good a man, even should they not feel disposed to follow his example.

To recur to the citation which we have made of the remarks of a Southern Senator in regard to this press, we trust that we need not assure any attentive reader of ours—though we have been so unhappily misapprehended by that gentleman—that we have never intimated a sentiment hostile to the freedom of France, nor said a word from which such a sentiment could be justly inferred. We may have thought, and might have said, (but have not,) that the People of France are, in our opinion, not prepared, by temperament or habitude, to live contentedly under institutions at once so simple and free as those of the United States. But, most certainly, so far from entertaining any feeling unfavorable to the liberties of the French people, we have explicitly and earnestly expressed a directly opposite sentiment.

Whether some of the decrees which have already emanated from the Revolutionary Government of France are favorable or otherwise to freedom elsewhere than in France, is a question which we should willingly leave to the good sense of the Senator himself, if the possession of a seat on the same floor allowed us publicly to propound it to him. Not having that honor, however, we take leave to express to our readers a doubt whether the proposed IMMEDIATE *emancipation of the slaves in all the colonies of France* be either a wise, well-timed, or humane measure. Is it not, if of any effect, and especially if sustained as proposed by congratulations from the public authorities of the United States, calculated to lead to the most sanguinary scenes in the colonies of France, and to insinuate the gravest disorders elsewhere? What answer does History return to this question?

"Of that malignant philosophy," says Chief Justice Marshall, in his Life of Washington, "which, disregarding the actual state of the world, and estimating at nothing the miseries of a vast portion of the human race, can coolly and deliberately pursue, through oceans of blood, abstract systems for the attainment of some fancied untried good, early and bitter fruits were gathered in the French West Indies. Instead of proceeding in the correction of any abuses which might exist, *by those slow and cautious steps which gradually introduce reform without ruin*, which may prepare and fit society for that better state of things designed for them; and which, by not attempting impossibilities, may enlarge the circle of happiness, the revolutionists of France formed the mad and wicked project of spreading their doctrines of equality among persons between whom there exist distinctions and prejudices to be subdued only by the grave. The rage excited by the pursuit of this visionary and baneful theory, after many threatening symptoms, burst forth on the 23d day of August, 1791, with a fury alike destructive and general. In one night a preconcerted insurrection of the blacks took place throughout the colony of St. Domingo, and the white inhabitants of the country, while sleeping in their beds, were involved in one indiscriminate massacre, from which neither age nor sex could afford an exemption."

Nor, we are sorry to say, could the members of the Provisional Government of France, who have framed and launched this decree, plead ignorance of the dangers with which it is fraught. Had any of them wanted knowledge on the subject, M. Lamartine could have supplied it. No one better than he; for he himself, in his "History of the Girondists," has chronicled the event in terms never to be forgotten by him or her who reads them. *Les Amis des Noirs* having, in the old Revolution, just as they have done now, procured the passage of a decree to the same effect as that to which we have referred, the Government of their principal colony (St. Domingo) knowing that the decree was one of desolation and death to them and theirs, made by persons who either knew not or were reckless what they were doing, hesitated to carry it into effect. Impatient of the delay, *Les Noirs* took the execution of it into their own hands, and M. Lamartine, in the tenth book of his "History of the Girondists," thus records the event:

"In one night sixty thousand slaves, armed with torches and their working tools, burnt down all their master's houses in a circuit of six leagues round the Cape. The whites were murdered; women, children, old men—nothing escaped the long-repressed fury of the blacks. It was the annihilation of one race by the other. The bleeding heads of the whites, carried on the tops of sugar-canes, were the standards which guided these hordes, not to combat, but to carnage.

"In a few hours eight hundred habitations, sugar and coffee stores, representing an immense capital, were destroyed. The mills, magazines, utensils, and even the very plant which reminded them of their servitude and their compulsory labor, were cast into the flames. The whole plain, as far as eye could reach, was covered with nothing but the smoke and the ashes of conflagration.—*The dead bodies of whites, piled in hideous trophies of heads and limbs, of men, women, and infants assassinated, alone marked the spot of the rich residences where they were supreme on the previous night.*"

Is there any thing, we demand, in our deprecation of such scenes as those, of which this is but a sample, to justify the imputation to this journal of hostility to freedom in France? It was precisely because we foresaw such legislation by a Government which must act, and is now acting, not according to the dictates of its sober judgment, but under the immediate control and direction of an excited populace with arms in its hands, that we could not rejoice so heartily as others have done, at the instantaneous subversion of the Constitutional Government of France?

But, what was wanting in legality having been supplied by universal consent of the People, the Revolution is undoubtedly now complete. It is, as the French themselves sententiously say of it, *un fait accompli*. We sincerely rejoice that it has been accomplished without any crime against humanity. If the decrees of the Government are not all such as can be approved by a cool and impartial judgment, they are such as circumstances have forced upon the Provisional Government. What do we say? They are such, perhaps, to have refused which would not only have compromitted the personal safety of the members of that Government, but the existence of any Government at all.

With the internal administration of the Government of France, even as now constituted, it is gratifying to know that the Powers of Europe have determined not to interfere. Exempt from that danger, the Government which France is about to reconstruct upon the ruins of the late Monarchy, will have a decided advantage over any of the forms of government attempted during her first Revolution. It will have to combat no foreign enemy unless of its own seeking. The employment in war of her new energies and re-awakened enthusiasm, let us hope that the promised Republic, when wrought into being, will avoid, rather than court. In the eloquent Manifesto directed to the Foreign World by the Provisional Government, Peace is declared to be the policy and the desire of France. We are sorry to see, however, that the principle of non-intervention in the affairs of the other Powers of Europe, whilst claimed by her and conceded by them in regard to her own affairs, not only is not avowed in that State paper, but is expressly repudiated. The claim of the right of France to arm itself "in order to protect the legitimate movements of the greatness and the nationality of States"—the distinct intimation of a purpose of political propagandism, to be prosecuted by France in arms—being, however, a declaration by the Provisional Government only, will impose no obligations upon the Republic when it shall be so constructed as to represent the will of the whole People, and, if not explicitly abandoned, may not be prosecuted. Let us hope so. For it must be obvious to every thinking man that a Government which should set out upon a plan of regulating, by force of arms, the internal affairs of neighboring nations, and of protecting and promoting revolutions in countries with which it has itself no quarrel—for that is the plain English of the Circular of the new Minister for Foreign Affairs—would ill commend itself to the respect of the world. Such enterprises on its part would be but romance in action; the knight-errantry of Quixotism on a national scale.

We here conclude what we have to say upon the present phase of the French Revolution, with an earnest hope that the Provisional Government may be able to maintain itself until the Convention assembles; that the Convention, when assembled, may be found to be adapted and adequate to its objects; and that France may soon tranquilly repose in the arms of a true, lasting, and efficient Representative Government.

THE REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT AT HOME.

From the Cincinnati Gazette of March 25.

Progress of Dorrism.—All persons having property to preserve or character to maintain, in any way depending upon law and order, have a deep interest in the present movement and designs of the Locofoco conspirators, who make the passage of the apportionment law a pretext for a treasonable combination to subvert the Government of the State. Read the following from the Ohio Patriot, and endorsed by the Statesman:

"We rejoice that this convention has been called. The last General Assembly has left the people of the State without a constitutional plan for continuing the law-making power of the State.—The convention will take this subject into consideration, and suggest a remedy. We trust that it may recommend the voters of the State to meet on the 4th of July, and elect delegates to frame a constitution for Ohio. Let these delegates meet on the 1st of August, and submit their constitution to a vote of the people at the October election. If the people ratify it with their votes, then let a State Legislature be chosen on the same day of voting for President. The members thus chosen under the People's constitution should meet at the State house in Columbus by the 20th of November, and proceed to business.

"If a better plan than the above can be proposed, we shall give it our hearty support. The Whig party has brought the State to a crisis which requires the friends of republican government to be firm and vigilant. Let there be no faltering. To hesitate is to be damned. Submission is bondage."

Can any one doubt that the design of these conspirators is to revolutionize the government, and throw every thing into anarchy and confusion? "*To hesitate* (the conspirators say) *is to be damned*," and "SUBMISSION (to the laws and constitution) IS BONDAGE!" This conspiracy is not confined to a few hot-headed madmen of Ohio. It is sanctioned in high places, and is countenanced by cool and desperate political gamblers at Washington. The *Union*, the organ of President Polk, sanctions and encourages the movement as "a peaceful remedy!" In the true spirit of jacobinism, it would revive in Ohio the "miserable sham" of *another* Dorr rebellion, in opposition to the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States. Orderly and free citizens must wake up and look about them. Breakers are ahead, and the ship of State will be wrecked, if great exertion is not made to keep her off the rocks. Read what is said in the Union; reflect upon the subject, and say if you have no duty to perform to avert the dangers which threaten the peace and security of the State:

From the "Union."

"It can be done in no other way than by the operation of the principle acted upon by the Rhode Island Suffrage party: and that is, *the right of the majority* of the people to alter or amend their constitution at pleasure—the right proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence, and consecrated by the blood and sacrifices of the Revolution.

"*This is a peaceful remedy.* If it were recognised by the General Government and the Supreme Court of the United States, all political revolutions under our system would be peaceable and bloodless, and liberty would be preserved. If not recognised by the General Government and Supreme Court, BLOODY REVOLUTIONS *will some time or other occur* IN OUR HISTORY, *involving more or less States, and in all probability the whole Union, in the calamities and horrors of civil war.*"

The Hon. Jas. A. Black, member of Congress from the Spartanburg District in South Carolina, died at Washington on the 3d, after a long illness.

SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN.

In Senate, March 30.

MR. CALHOUN. I do not perceive the slightest necessity for referring this resolution [proposing congratulations to the French] to the committee, and on that point I entirely concur with the views of the mover of it. The resolution is simple; it requires no examination of details, and the Senate is just as competent to form an opinion of its merits as any committee can possibly be.

I do not intend to enter at present into the great question presented in the resolution. To act upon it now would, in my judgment, be premature. The people of France have done much. They have made a mighty revolution—They have overthrown an old and powerful monarchy, and decreed the establishment of a republic. All this they have accomplished in a very short period, and without any extraordinary bloodshed or confusion. It is indeed calculated to excite our wonder, and, so far as the aim of the French people extends, our lively sympathy. But the time has not yet arrived for congratulation. Much remains to be done. The real work to be performed is yet before them. They have decreed a republic, but it remains for them to establish a republic. If the French people shall succeed in that; if they shall prove themselves to be as wise in constructing a proper constitution as they have proved themselves to be skilful in demolishing the old form of government; if they shall really form a constitution which shall on one hand guard against violence and anarchy, and on the other against oppression of the people, they will have achieved, indeed, a great work. They will then be entitled to the congratulations not only of this country, but of the whole civilized world. But if they fail, what then? What then? Can there be a more important inquiry. If France fail, under what form of government will she find herself? I suppose it will be out of the question to go back to a constitutional monarchy. The Bourbon family, in all its branches, is, I take it, now odious to the French people. They will hardly think of reinstating the old imperial dynasty of Napoleon. An aristocracy they cannot think of; and what, then, must be the result if they fail to establish a republic? If it come to contests within, or wars without; if it shall be necessary to resort to force to repress internal discord or overcome foreign assailants—quite a possible case—France may find herself in the embrace of a military despotism. Such a result would furnish no grounds for congratulation, either on our part or that of the civilized world.

This is, indeed a mighty movement. It is pregnant with mighty consequences. Whether the result shall prove to be a blessing or a curse to France and the world, depends upon what is coming rather than upon what has been already done. A revolution in itself is not a blessing. The revolution accomplished by the French people is, indeed, a wonderful event—the most striking, in my opinion, in history; but it may lead to events which will make it a mighty evil. It is, therefore, premature to offer our congratulations merely upon a revolution. We must look to the consequences and the end. We must await the termination of the movement. I wish well to France—sincerely do I wish her well. There is no man here that has a deeper or more profound love of constitutional government than I have—not one. But I have never known a period when there was so great a necessity for wise, deliberate, cautious procedure. Great events are before us. There lives not a man who can say what another year may bring forth.

I offer no opinion as to the success or failure of the French people in this effort. I see tremendous difficulties in the way of success; difficulties from the social condition of France, and the composition of her people. I see, on the other hand, a good deal of encouragement. The success of the French people will, in my opinion, depend, at least in a very high degree, upon the fact whether she can prevent war; that again depending upon two circumstances; one, whether she may have the self control to abstain from improper interference with surrounding countries; the other, whether they may have the moderation and good sense to abstain from assailing France. Thus far the leading power of Europe has certainly displayed great good sense and foresight. Great Britain has done as she ought to have done; and I trust that every other Power in Europe will stand and look on; giving France a fair opportunity to consummate the great work in which she has engaged. It is due to France, to the civilized world, and to themselves, that European Powers should observe strict non-interference. If she succeed, it will be an admonition to all Europe that the time has arrived when they must agree to yield to liberty in a constitutional and a stable form—Thrones will fade away, and freedom and republican institutions become the order of the day. If, on the contrary, standing aloof and avoiding all contest, France shall fail in this great undertaking, after a fair trial, without interference of other Powers, it will do more to put down liberty under a republican form of government than any other event which could occur.

Now, I think that it is due all round that there shall be a fair trial. The first step to that, in my opinion, consists in quiet looking on and as little interference as possible. To France the people every where will extend their sympathy; but I do contend that the Governments themselves ought to be prudent and abstemious in the expression of their sentiments. If we, as a government, extend our congratulations in this formal and solemn manner, others may take the opposite and denunciatory course; and, between the two, that result will be produced which must inevitably overthrow the revolution—an appeal to arms. That is one reason why this Government, looking to the interests of France alone, and with the kindest feeling, ought to be cautious and abstemious in making a move. My opinion, then, is, that the wisest course will be to lay this resolution on the table, expressly on the ground that it is premature. The circumstances by which we ought to be regulated in expressing or withholding our congratulations have not yet presented themselves. When these circumstances do occur, the time for taking up the subject will have arrived. We know that a National Convention, called by the Provisional Government, is to assemble about the middle of next month.

Enthusiastic meetings of naturalized citizens continue to be held in New York, to express their sympathy with the great Revolutionary movement in France. Among them we observe one of the natives of Ireland, the purpose of which, as explained by Mr. Patrick Lynch, the chairman, was, "the union of the Irish, the contemplation of the liberty of Ireland, and sending a deputation to France, ASKING HER ASSISTANCE, AND THAT GUNS AND AMMUNITION MAY BE LANDED ON THE SHORES OF IRELAND, in the arrangements for the achievement of Ireland's liberty."

A Fatal Carouse.—In the devastation and burning of the chateau of Neuilly, some bandits rushed into the apartments, while others went to the cellars. The latter there found wine of all descriptions, and a cask of rum, which they broke open. Some instants after they were all drunk, and then a terrific battle took place between them, their weapons being bottles. At length they fell to the ground overcome by intoxication, or by wounds. Meanwhile the men who went into the apartments, ravaged and pillaged them completely, after which they set them on fire, and the whole building was soon in flames. A short time after the men in the cellars were either burned to death or suffocated. On Sunday, from one hundred to one hundred and twenty dead bodies were dug out.

Journal des Debats.

Let the Democracy be united to a man.

Louisville Democrat.

Our neighbor takes Democracy for an old woman and is exhorting her to get married. We are afraid that the old bag is so ugly that she can't find any one to take her for better or worse. She will have to live on in single cursedness.

Louisville Journal.

SCENES IN PARIS.

A letter from Paris, to the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, gives a long and interesting account of the Revolution. We extract the following graphic description of the visit of the Duchess of Orleans and her two sons to the Chamber of Deputies:—

The Duchess appeared leading the Comte de Paris, and attended by the Duc de Nemours and two or three other gentlemen in the uniform of generals, with several members of the National Guard. She was also accompanied by one of her ladies of honor, whose name I could not learn, and also by her youngest son, the Duc de Chartres, who was carried in the arms of a person whom I took to be his preceptor.

It may interest your ladies to know that the Duchesse wore a black silk dress with three rows of flounces, black silk hat, and cape or long shawl. Her children were dressed in plain black suits, with round cap of black cloth. The Duchesse is nearly 35 years of age, of medium stature and finely formed. She has dark auburn hair, a full forehead, and very regular features, light eyes, but not a very expressive countenance. She had no color, her cheeks were thin, and she had rather a sickly look. Her manner was dignified and graceful, and she and her children appeared perfectly collected. She bowed as she advanced, and every body uncovered and saluted her with the most profound respect. Many of the persons and National Guard present, kissed the hand of the young Comte de Paris. This young Prince is nearly ten years old, and is a very handsome and intelligent looking fellow. He has light auburn hair, cut short, fine clear complexion, broad and expanded forehead, and full and expressive eyes. The young Duc de Chartres is only 8 years of age, and has a delicate appearance. His hair is quite light, and he has no color, and his countenance is not near as expressive as his brother's. He was carried most of the time.

For some moments after the party entered, there was some little confusion and discussion between the Duchess, the Duc de Nemours and one or two gentlemen as to what was to be done.—After a few minutes, order being obtained, M. Dupin ascended the tribune and announced that the manifestations that had taken place resulted in the abdication of the King in favor of the Comte de Paris with the regency of the Duchess of Orleans. Acclamations here followed from all parts. The orator went on to say that these acclamations were not the first that had been evinced on this occasion:—that the Duchess had crossed the Tuilleries, the place de la Concorde, and the Bridge, on foot, with her children, with no other escort than a few members of the National Guards, and that every where on her passage the people had greeted her with lively acclamations. This announcement was received with what I deemed loud applause. But when the noise had ceased, an ominous voice sounded from one of the public tribunes, solemnly and distinctly,—"*Il est trop tard!*"—*It is too late!*

M. Dupin then proposed that the Chamber should confirm the acclamations which had just been made, and order the insertion in the proceedings, of the proclamation of the Comte de Paris as King of the French, with the regency of the Duchess of Orleans. This was received with some applause from the centre, but several members stepped down from their seats immediately, and, with members of the National Guard and other persons, nearly filled the space in front of where the Duchess was seated, and all was tumult and disorder for some minutes. Several members and other persons tried to be heard, and a gentleman whom I learned to be M. Marie, present Minister of Public Works, mounted the tribune. In the meanwhile, I stepped down and leaned on the rail in front of the Minister's benches. At last, the President, who was furiously ringing his bell at this time, obtained silence, and rose and declared that the Chamber had proclaimed the Comte de Paris King of the French, with the regency of his august mother. A great tumult then arose, every body screaming bravo! bravo! bravo!—others no! no! no! During which, M. de Lamartine ascended the tribune and stood by the side of M. Marie. He succeeded in a few minutes in getting silence, when he proposed that the session should be suspended until the departure of the royal party, some crying "this way," others "that way!" but at last M. Marie succeeded in making himself heard.

He spoke of the proclamation of the Duchess of Orleans as Regent, as incompatible with the existing law in favor of the Duc de Nemours, and concluded by demanding with great earnestness, that a Provisional Government should be instituted. After him came Cremieux, present minister of Justice. He commenced by saying that it was impossible that the whole population should agree unanimously in the proclamation of the Comte de Paris as King and the Duchess of Orleans as Regent, and it therefore was necessary to act with deliberation and regularity. He protested the most profound respect for the Duchess of Orleans, and much feeling for the misfortune of the King and royal family, whom he said, he had just accompanied to the carriages which had transported them from the city. He concluded by calling upon the assembly in the most energetic terms and manner to firmly and resolutely insist upon the immediate establishment of a Provisional Government. As I said before, the French can never miss an opportunity of a jest. When Cremieux said that he had just accompanied the King and royal family to their carriages, a voice from one of the public tribunes cried out "*bon voyage!*"—*a pleasant journey to them!* This created a great laugh. During the speeches of Marie and Cremieux, I felt my interest constantly increasing for the Duchess, whose situation was becoming every instant more painful, and whose prospects were every instant becoming more feeble. She appeared, however, perfectly calm and collected. The Duc de Nemours too showed no agitation, and set quietly listening to the speakers. After Cremieux finished, immense and long continued applause succeeded, and I was satisfied that it was all over for the Duchess. When he had descended the tribune, he advanced up the central aisle, and sat down by the side of the Duchess, where he remained during the speech of Barrot, frequently exchanging words with the Duchess. Cremieux is a man of about 50 years, large head, black curly hair, black eyes and dark complexion. He is quite short, and when he stands in the tribune his head and shoulders are only seen. He spoke with much vehemence and gesticulation. After Cremieux, Odillon Barrot, the hitherto powerful leader of the opposition, ascended the tribune. He had been called for repeatedly before, but he only entered with Lafayette and several others while Cremieux was speaking.

In an address of much eloquence, he called upon the people to show their patriotism and reason, and to use all their strength to preserve union and to spare the country from the horrors of civil war. He called upon his country in the name of political liberty, in the name of union, public order and harmony to rally around the double representative of the revolution of July, in the persons of the mother and child on whose head the crown of July was now reposing. His speech produced no effect, and was frequently interrupted by cries of impatience. After he had finished several members tried to be heard, but the greatest confusion and clamor prevailed for some minutes. At last M. Larochejacquelin gained the tribune, but he had scarcely commenced speaking, when a great multitude of men in frocks, armed with guns and swords, and National Guards and other citizens, several of whom carried flags, burst open the doors on the left of the President, and filled the area in front of the tribune and the ministerial benches. They also pressed up on the President's platform and orator's tribune. I remarked at the head of this motley rabble, a Polytechnic student and an old man with a long snowy beard, each having the tricolored flag. The tumult and uproar that followed the entrance of this multitude, it is impossible to give any idea of. I then began to entertain fears for the safety of the Duchess and the Princes. Every one around her, National Guards and others, placed their hands upon their hearts and declared they would protect her at the peril of their lives, showing the greatest devotion for her and the young Princes. Neither she nor they, however, showed any particular agitation or fear. The children appeared bewildered by the uproar, but not frightened. I took the hand of the Count de Paris several times and patted him on the head, as I would do to any child to cheer him. I also took the hand of the Duchess and cried to her "Courage! madame, courage!"

During the confusion, Ledru Rollin and Lamartine had mounted the tribune, and at last Ledru Rollin, the present minister of the Interior, succeeded in making himself heard. He is a tall, powerful and handsome man, of 45 or 50 years, florid complexion, large head covered with black flowing hair and full and expressive eyes. He spoke like one who felt he was on the strong side, declaiming in the most energetic manner against a regency, and insisting upon the institution of a Provisional Government, and a convention being called. The manner of this orator was exceedingly vehement, and he was tumultuously applauded from the public galleries and by the people around him. After him came Lamartine, the present minister of Foreign Affairs. He is a tall slender man of about 50, with thin, light, flowing hair and highly intellectual look. His manner in the tribune is exceedingly dignified and graceful, and very eloquent and impressive. After making some touching allusions to the spectacle of a royal princess quitting a deserted palace and placing herself with her children in the bosom of this assembly, he called the attention of his auditory to the more imposing spectacle of *equality* before them, and this equality, he said, imposed upon all the duty of selecting men temporarily to give the first signal of the re-establishment of order and harmony in the country. He then alluded to the glorious struggle and victory of the people over a perjured government and said that it beloved all now to appeal to the sentiment of the nation for a definitive form of Government must be chosen. He then went on to speak of the necessity of establishing order and peace among the citizens, but here the doors of one of the upper tribunes was suddenly burst open and the benches instantly filled with an armed tumultuous rabble. One of the mob put one of his legs over the rail of the gallery, drew up his gun and aimed at the President.

I had previously had my attention directed to a small side door about 20 or 30 steps of my right, opening out from the narrow passage behind the last row of benches, and I made up my mind that that was the only door which afforded any chance to the Princess to escape from the Chamber. Several times, during the speeches of Ledru Rollin and Lamartine, I proposed to the National Guard in front of me to endeavor to remove the Duchess by that route, but he said "there was no danger." I was getting every moment more and more anxious on her account, and when at last the mob broke into the upper gallery, I saw no time was to be lost, and seizing her by the wrist with one hand, and pointing to the little door with the other, I cried out, "this way, madam, this way!"

The National Guard next to me, or some other person, took up the Comte de Paris in his arms, and another the Duc de Chartres, and we all advanced towards the little door. What became of the Duc de Nemours I know nothing but what I have read in the journals, as I lost sight of him from that moment. The little semi-circular passage soon became obstructed, as persons rushed up the other side-passages for the same door, so that when we reached it, it was with much difficulty we got through. I kept only one step in advance of the Duchess all the time, determined to adhere to her to the last. This door proved to be at the top of a narrow staircase, down which we descended very rapidly, and when we reached the bottom, where there was a small lobby, the doors of which were shut, the crowd and press was so great that, at one time, I feared we should be suffocated or crushed to death. At last, however, we got a door open and pressed through into a narrow corridor, along which we hurried the Duchess, and thence through several small rooms and passages, until finally, we arrived at a small library, where we placed her quite exhausted in a chair. After getting out of the lobby at the foot of the little staircase, it seems the party took different directions; and the children were separated from the mother. The first words of the Duchess after being placed in a chair were, "My children! my children! where are they?" A gentleman brought her a glass of water, but she said, "I don't want any water, I only want my children!" All the persons around her (our own party consisting of 6 or 8, the rest having taken different directions) assured her that they must be safe, but she continued to clasp her hands and call for her children. A gentleman then left the room in search of them, and soon returned with the news that the Comte de Paris was safe, whereupon the Duchess took his hand eagerly and said she should never forget him. Soon another gentleman entered, saying that the Comte de Paris was found and would soon be here, and in two or three minutes he was brought in the arms of a gentleman. The meeting of mother and child was very tender and affecting, and everybody around was greatly touched. The little boy had been crying, and his face was red, and his cheeks wet with tears. A few minutes afterward, the lady of honor, whom I had lost sight of since the middle of the session, entered with a gentleman, and the two ladies embraced each other very tenderly. The gentleman accompanying the lady assured the Duchess that the Duc de Chartres was safe, and now the question was raised, where to take the Duchess. A gentleman exclaimed, "Aux Invalides!"—the hotel for disabled soldiers—and he ran out for a carriage. He returned in a few minutes, and the whole party went out, and after passing through several small rooms and passages, we reached a small court, where we found a plain one horse carriage, in which the Duchess and the Compte de Paris with two National Guards were placed, and the carriage drove out of the court.

The other day I had a very interesting interview with M. Lafayette, the son of the old general. He was a prominent member of the opposition party, and a particular friend of O. Barrot, who, although at present under a cloud, will, he thinks, play a prominent part in politics hereafter. M. Lafayette is an old gentleman of about fifty-five, I should think, with an exceedingly benevolent countenance, and he treated my friend Mr. M., of Georgia, and myself, with great kindness and courtesy. He conversed with us very freely upon the revolution and the causes which led to it, and spoke at length of the probable result. I do not feel warranted to commit to paper all that he said upon this latter point, but I may say that he expressed great hopes from the intelligence and good sense of the French people.

A writer from London predicts that the Republic in France cannot stand; that in less than a year there will be a continental war, to which England will probably be a party. Another letter says,—

"Our private letters from France are filled with most gloomy forebodings. All here wish well to the movement in that country; but there is not a second opinion as to the dangerous course pursuing by the Provisional Government in promising what no Government can perform—such as double wages, shorter hours of labor, employment by the State; &c.; which can only end in disappointing a people who are not to be trifled with, and who are most grossly ignorant of the commonest rules of mercantile and political economy."

A Cat may look at a King.—This is a very ancient maxim; but if the kings do not take care, it will become obsolete, for though it may be always true that a cat may look at a king, the time may come when a cat must look very sharp indeed to find one.—*Punch.*

Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road.—At a very large meeting at the Court House last night of the citizens of Wilmington, it was almost unanimously agreed to instruct the Commissioners of the town to subscribe ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in the name of the town, in the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company, the money to be raised by an increase of taxation; provided the same shall be sanctioned by the tax-payers on personal application to them by a Committee appointed for the purpose.

Wilmington Chronicle.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Joshua L. Martin, now secretary of the United States legation at Paris, to be charge d'affaires to the Papal States.

John Appleton, of Maine, to be charge d'affaires to the Republic of Bolivia.

Elijah Hise, of Kentucky, to be charge d'affaires to the Republic of Guatemala.

Richard K. Watts, and J. Florentius Coxe, to be justices of the peace in the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

The death of Col. George Bomford, the chief of the Ordnance Department at Washington, after a brief illness at Boston, is officially announced by the War Department. Col. B. entered the army as a lieutenant of engineers in 1805, and rendered distinguished services in the late war with Great Britain.

Death—is said to be "a notice served on society for your trial."

THE MEXICAN WAR.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.

Arrival of the Steamship New Orleans,

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Proceedings of the Court of Inquiry—Renewal of the Difficulties between Gens. Scott and Worth—Gen. Scott coming home—Arrival of Gen. Twiggs.

By the arrival of the steamship New Orleans, we are in the possession of dates from the city of Mexico to the 21st inst., and from Vera Cruz to the 25th instant. The news is interesting, although a portion of it will be read with regret. We allude to the renewal of difficulties between Gens. Worth and Scott, spoken of in a letter from our Vera Cruz correspondent.—He states that Mr. Trist is to be retained in Mexico as a witness, and that General Scott will leave Mexico for the United States as soon as the court of inquiry adjourns. We have also the proceedings of the court of inquiry down to the 16th inst., inclusive, which will be read with interest.

Gen. Twiggs and a number of other officers of the army came over in the New Orleans.

We learn from a correspondent at Tlacatalpam of the loss of the prize steamer Petrita near Alvarado on the 15th inst.

We understand from officers who came over in the Orleans, yesterday, that orders were received from headquarters to despatch supplies to depots between the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz, for the use of the army which might withdraw in May. This is of course a precautionary measure, adopted in case the treaty should be ratified by the Mexican Congress. It can do no harm, of course, as, if the troops are not withdrawn, the supplies can be [illegible] by the various trains from time to time going up.

[*Special Correspondence of the Picayune.*]

VERA CRUZ, March 25, 18[illegible]

I had no idea that the Orleans would sail before evening, but as I have just heard that the mail is about closing, I hasten to write you a few items of news. The mail is just in from the city of Mexico, bringing dates to the 21st inst. The difficulties between Gen. Scott and Gen. Worth have been renewed, and Mr. Trist is to be retained as a witness.

Santa Anna is coming down to this place to embark immediately.

Gen. Scott will come down from Mexico as soon as the court of inquiry adjourns, and leave for the United States.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 15, 18[illegible]

Eds Picayune: The court of inquiry held a short secret session at the Palace on Monday, the 13th inst., but your reporter was not [illegible] anything which transpired, further than that the meeting was called for the purpose of arranging some preliminary business.

The court re-assembled this morning, [illegible] members being present. After sitting [illegible] in private session the court-room was thrown open, and Gen. Scott entered, accompanied by [illegible] Hitchcock, Inspector Gen.; Capt. H. L. S[illegible] A. G.; Lieut. T. Williams, A. D. C., and other officers of general's staff.

All preliminary business having been arranged, the court announced itself ready to proceed to deliberations.

Gen. Scott rose and said that, at the proper time, he would ask of the court what persons were to be before the court as accused parties, and the subjects it designed to investigate.

The Judge Advocate was desired by the President to read the orders for the assembling of the court, which being done, Maj. Gen. Scott addressed the court, stating that it was his desire at the commencement of the proceedings, that all interested parties should be present in court. Although he did not deem this at all important, he would be perfectly satisfied with any course or rule that might be adopted by the court in this particular, but as some remarks he might have to make, would particularly refer to Lieut. Col. Duncan, he desired that that officer, also others, should be present. He also wished to be informed by the court, whether any officers, apart from himself, Maj. Gen. Pillow and Lieut. Col. Duncan, were embraced in the order to the Judge Advocate, as accused parties. Gen. S. did not have the slightest desire to embarrass or retard the proceedings of the court; he said it would materially enlighten his path in the course he should deem proper to pursue, if he could be informed of the impression of the court in that particular.

The court wishing time for deliberation, the room was cleared for the space of half an hour, and upon being reopened, the following [illegible] was rendered:

"That the conduct of Maj. Gen. Pillow and Brevet Lt. Col. Duncan, will, under the order, be investigated, as far as their conduct is involved in the charges preferred against them by Maj. Gen. Scott, and also the court will examine the merits of the complaint of Brevet Major Gen. Worth against Maj. Gen. Scott; and no other parties are before the court under any order known to the court."

The court also informed Major Gen. Scott that all the parties to which the order referred are to be present in court to-morrow morning at the regular hours of meeting.

Gen. Scott here rose and said: That the court might well conceive how much, how deeply, he had been wounded by the information just communicated. Far distant from his country, his home and his family, he found himself but a prisoner at large in the capital of the Mexican Republic; struck down by the supreme [illegible] power from a high command—a command of some considerable elevation, of some consideration and glory—the highest, perhaps, in view of the numbers, the valor and prowess of the army, held by an American soldier since the days of Washington. Nor was this all. He found himself placed as chief criminal before the court, and was informed that one of the parties against whom a [illegible] charge was preferred by him has been acquitted and rewarded *before trial*, by the highest constitutional military authority of our country. The accused had now become the accuser, the judge the criminal. Deeply wounded as I am, continued the general, I pause, but not for ideas—they crowd upon me; not for the want of feeling—my feelings are too deep for utterance; but I wish the President, to keep in order—if these remarks are not I bow in deference to the decision of the court.

The President in reply stated that the remarks were infringing upon the rules of order, and Gen. Scott immediately resumed his seat. Whereupon the President declared the court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

We find in the *El Monitor Republicano* of the 17th, one day's later proceedings, which we translate as they are of importance:—

Court of Investigation.—Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, the members of the Court Martial again assembled, being present Gen. Scott, with his staff, Gens. Worth and Pillow, Col. Duncan and many other officers of the army. The judges after having been constituted according to regulation, expressed their readiness to investigate the charges of Gen. Worth against Gen. Scott. The latter rose and stated that he was there to answer to what had been alleged against him. He then produced a letter, which, by permission of the court, he read, having reference to the arrest of Lieut. Col. Duncan, stating that he did not consider the court a tribunal to examine and decide upon any or all the charges that had been brought against him. At this point he was interrupted by the judge advocate, who read the following letter:—

Headquarters of the First Division, [illegible]
Tacubaya, Mexico, March [illegible], 1848.

Sir—In the matter of my app[illegible] against Gen. Scott, the commander-in chief [illegible] the army, the President has rendered me [illegible] and ample justice. For the welfare and har[illegible] of the service, I wish, therefore, to withd[illegible] the accusations made in my appeal against [illegible] Gen. Scott.

I have the honor [illegible] your most ob't serv't,

W. J. WORTH

To Gen. N. To[illegible] of Investigation.

Pres't [illegible] had been perused by all, the

After th[illegible]

doors of the court were closed. When the court re-opened the Judge Advocate announced that he had determined to suspend proceedings for the moment, and that if the parties had no objection he would fix motions, rules, &c. Gen. Scott opposed this decision, on account of the trouble which the taking down in writing of the interlocutory questions which might be started in the sequel of the investigation would occasion, when the court proposed that the case should be suspended, and that it should proceed to that of Gen Pillow. Gen. Scott then requested that the court should take down some of his observations, that they might appear on the record, as well as some others which he was about to make, which the court refused.—He then demanded of the court, in order to save time, to proceed with the case of Lieut. Col. Duncan, for which he was prepared. After some remarks made by the court, Gen. Scott repeated that his object in pressing the matter was to save time. The court was then organized to investigate solely the case of Gen. Scott, and not to take cognizance of that of Col Duncan, for which it was not specially prepared. Gen Scott insisted upon reading a document relating to the charges against Col Duncan, which the court refused to admit.

Gen. Pillow rose and demanded that he should be allowed to vindicate himself, and said that he was the more anxious as there was every probability of peace being established; that he entered the service by virtue of a law which in case of peace would require his immediate departure, and that if his defence were put off it might be extended to a longer period than he would wish to remain in his present position; he hoped the court would not proceed with the case of Col Duncan.

The court ordered that the case of Gen. Scott should be deferred until the following day, and decided to go on with the case of Col. Duncan.—Thereupon Gen. Scott proceeded to make two charges.

1st. A violation of the army regulations, which prohibit the publication of letters or despatches not published by authority, relating to military operations.

2d. Some facts asserted by Col. Duncan in the letter and the answer of that officer to the charges.

Having concluded, Gen Scott withdrew his accusation against Col Duncan, and did the same with regard to Gen. Pillow, but this general stated he would, notwithstanding, reply to the accusation made by Gen. Scott that he had liberated an officer placed under arrest by Gen. Scott previous to his having been tried.

The *Progreso*, a new paper started at Queretaro, comes out strongly for war to the knife. The Guadalajara paper talks also of war.

MEXICO, March 19, 1848.

The Court of Inquiry has been in session for three days. Worth withdrew his charge against Scott on the morning of the second day. Scott withdrew his against Duncan and Pillow. The latter gentleman, because Scott read the charges he had preferred against him in the court, insisted on the proceedings going on, and there has been considerable sparring in the court ever since.

The court of Inquiry will have a short session—may possibly adjourn to-morrow; and if so General Scott and Mr Trist will soon leave for the United States.

The number of Congressmen have increased very much at Queretaro, and they have within two or three of a quorum.

In the interior all was quiet.

[Since the above was in type we have received further reports of the trial, which are not very creditable to any of the parties, the Court being a scene of incessant wrangling. It has been clearly proven upon Gen. Pillow, that he endeavored to induce Mr Freaner, the correspondent of the Delta, to send off to that paper, along with the first reports of the battles before the city, a written statement similar to the "Leonidas" letter, in which Pillow himself was represented to have been the hero of the day, doing all the fighting and making all the plans of battle.]

Gen. Scott.—The reader will find, in the details from Mexico, a very interesting account of the noble bearing of Major General Scott before the court of Inquiry. In connection with these proceedings the following letter of Gen. Scott recently communicated to Congress, possesses much interest.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Mexico, February 9, 1848.

SIR: I have received no communication from the War Department or the Adjutant General's Office since my last report, No. 41, dated the 2d instant; but since newspapers and letters from Washington have come to interested parties here, representing, I learn, that the President has determined to place me before a court, for daring to enforce necessary discipline in this army against certain of its high officers! I make only a passing comment upon these unofficial announcements; learning with pleasure, through the same sources, that I am to be superseded by Major General Butler. Perhaps, after trial, I may be permitted to return to the U. States. My poor services with this most gallant army are at length to be requited as I have long been led to expect they would be.

I have the honor to remain, with high respect, sir, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To the Hon Secretary of War.

Santa Anna.—It is now manifest that the application of Santa Anna for permission to pass out of Mexico, through Vera Cruz, was not made with the view to his leaving the country right away. Some fortnight before Gen. Twiggs left Vera Cruz, he consented to give the ex-President free egress from that city to whatsoever port he might fancy as an exile or asylum. A few days afterward the general received orders from Gen. Butler to grant Santa Anna a free passage whither he might choose to go. This application to the commander-in-chief of the American army in the city of Mexico, and the military governor of Vera Cruz, shows that Santa Anna, if he has no purpose of leaving the country, is contriving to spread abroad a false belief. He had not reached Vera Cruz when the New Orleans left, nor was he expected to arrive there shortly by those who knew the man.

We are informed that a Spanish surgeon, who accompanied Santa Anna to Mexico when this war broke out, but who is now doing hospital duty in the city of Vera Cruz, has lately received information upon which he relies, that Santa Anna has actually taken up his march to the city of Queretaro. It is understood that he has said that if there is to be a peace he shall make it; but the Spanish surgeon of whom we speak does not think there will be a speedy peace.

Nor do the American officers but lately returned from Mexico feel much confidence in the early termination of the war. They do not pretend to possess any peculiar information upon which they found their opinions, which is not in the possession of the public; but considering what is generally known, in connection with what a residence in Mexico has taught them of Mexican character, they distrust the promises upon which the Administration at Washington have counted so surely upon a cessation of arms.—*Picayune*.

Col. Sevier arrived here yesterday morning, on his way to the city of Mexico. He will leave this afternoon or to-morrow in the U. S. steamship New Orleans.—*Ib.*

Dates from Santa Fe to 25th February, say that "Col. Bowles' regiment of about 800 men, now stationed at El Passo, had been attacked by 4,000 Mexicans; and, after a severe battle, in which 80 of our men fell, the former were defeated. As soon as the intelligence reached Santa Fe, Gen. Price, with all the men at his disposal, went to the assistance of Col. B."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1848.

FOR GOVERNOR,

CHARLES MANLY, OF WAKE.

Whig Meeting.

A WHIG MEETING will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, at half past 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to attend the District Convention in Wilmington, on the 25th inst. April 10.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—IMPORTANT WHIG VICTORY!—The Whigs have again carried the election in Connecticut, after one of the most ardently contested contests which has ever occurred.—Both parties did their utmost, knowing the effect of defeat on the coming Presidential election, and that two Senators in Congress depended on the result. Both professed to be confident of success. The Whig Governor beats the Locofoco candidate 2,521 votes. In the Senate, 14 Whigs to 4 Locos. In the House, 97 Whigs to 81 Locos.

This Legislature will have to fill Mr. Niles's place for six years, and also the unexpired term of the late Senator Huntington. So that the Whigs gain a Senator.

Horace Mann has been elected to Congress in Mr. Adams's District in Massachusetts. His majority is 899, a Whig gain of 383.

FROM THE N. C. REGIMENT.—We have been politely shown a letter from an officer in our Regiment at Saltillo, dated 12th March, which states that the Court of Inquiry on the subject of the dismissal of Lieuts. Singeltary and Pender had concluded its labors. The result is not stated, as we presume it is not to be divulged until submitted to the President. The writer states that Col Paine had gone to Monterey, and it was understood would proceed thence to the United States, and probably resign his commission—a circumstance which the writer says, "he fears will be no advantage to the Regiment either here or at home." Previous to his departure the officers of the regiment united in giving to him a most splendid and costly Supper, "the grandest affair which has been seen in Mexico since I have been there. I don't think," he adds, "that it looks as if we did not respect him."

Col. Hamtramck of the Virginia Regiment has succeeded Col. Paine as Governor of Saltillo; and it was supposed that our Regiment would be ordered out to the camp, and the Virginia regiment take its place in Saltillo, a change which the writer thinks will be advantageous to our regiment.

FEMALE EDUCATION.—The publication of notices of two such Institutions as St. Mary's, at Raleigh, and Edgeworth, at Greensborough, is well calculated to remind one of the great progress which the cause of Education *at home* has made within a few years. These, and the Floral College in Robeson, and the Methodist College in Greensborough, to say nothing of the many fine Schools and Academies in other parts of the State, have saved to many parents the necessity of sending their daughters to the North to be educated, and perhaps spoilt in the process.

In this town we have excellent Schools, both Female and Male, which not only enable our citizens to keep their own children at home, but attract some from less favored places.

Very striking and sound views of the doings of the French Revolutionists, are presented in the article which we copy from the National Intelligencer. The closing point especially is well calculated to startle Southern men, and to make *them*, at least, hesitate before they endorse all that has been done there in the name of Liberty.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—We learn that the boiler of a Freight Train Locomotive exploded on Saturday night last, between Branchville and Charleston, S. C., by which every person attached to the train was killed. An Engineer and two Firemen are known to be killed. They were literally blown to atoms, the head of one of them being found half a mile from the spot.

The Telegraph wires were broken by the explosion.

RANDOLPH.—The Whigs of Randolph held a meeting on the 28th ult.—J. Worth, Esq. Chairman, and R. H. Brown Secretary,—and appointed the following Delegates to a District Convention at Greensborough, to select a Delegate to the National Convention: A. W. Hogan, Dr. L. Wood, R. H. Brown, M. W. Leach, Jesse G. Hinshaw, John White, H. B. Elliott, J. M. A. Drake, John Branson, Wm. J. Long, Thos. Rice, and J. Worth.

And the following Delegates to the Convention at Carthage to select a candidate for Presidential Elector: Alfred Brower, Noah Smitherman, John Spinks, Jesse Walker, Marsh Dorsett, I. G. Tomlinson, A. S. Horney, John B. Troy, Daniel Bulla, Jacob C. Harriss.

BARFIELD'S TRIAL.—We announced hastily last week the second conviction of John Barfield for the murder of Alfred Flowers—the trial having come on before Judge Caldwell at Johnston Superior Court. We have since learned that the prisoner has again appealed to the Supreme Court.

LOOK OUT FOR A COUNTERFEITER!—A friend in Albemarle, Stanly county, writes us as follows:

We were favored with a call from one of the many counterfeiters who are travelling about the country. He is a man about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs 150 or 160 lbs., makes a very good appearance, and says his name is Franklin, a relative of the old Drs., but he must be very much adulterated. He came to our place the 31st ult., and stayed one night. He came to our store and bought a hat of one of our young men, and gave him a Twenty Dollar bill on the Bank of Georgetown, S. C.; but it being found to be counterfeit, he was pursued and overtaken, and gave other money for it. He appeared to have a great deal of the same kind. He also paid his bill to his Landlady in a Two Dollar bill on the Bank of the State of South Carolina, which is counterfeit. He left here in the direction of your place. It would be well to advise your friends of his progress.

MURDER.—A correspondent in Cabarrus county gives us the particulars of a horrid murder in that county on the 26th ult. George Linker was waylaid and shot through the heart, by Jacob Dove, as it is supposed. The two men were rival candidates for the hand of a lady. Linker being favored was engaged to be married, when Dove swore that if *he* could not marry her no one else should. He made two attempts to shoot Linker, the last of which was but too successful. The report of the gun was heard and Dove was seen going off in a stooping posture. He was apprehended, and awaits his trial in the jail of Cabarrus.

Mr. R. H. Brown has disposed of the Randolph Herald to Mr. Henry D. Machen, who will hereafter conduct it. Its politics are Whig, as heretofore. We part from Mr. Brown with regret, for he exhibited much ability as an Editor.

"D." in our next.

We are requested to state that a Post Office has been established at Mount Sereene, on the great road leading from Eufaula to Clayton, 13 miles West of Eufaula, and 7½ miles East of Clayton, Barbour county, Ala.—John Stewart, P. M.

CANVASSING.—The Cheraw Gazette has drawn a shocking picture of the "degrading and demoralizing practice" of canvassing the State by the Candidates for Governor. Of course the Gazette intended it merely as an exhibition of what *might* happen, not of what had happened. We feel sure that the Editor of that paper knows the people of North Carolina well enough to know, that no such Sancho Panza as he has sketched astride of a mule, (if such a one were ever to show himself in North Carolina,) would stand any chance to be elected Governor.

That the system alluded to has its evils, we have heretofore admitted, but they are not such evils as the Gazette seems to apprehend. They are strongly, perhaps too strongly, stated in Mr. Leak's letter. Let us look at a few of them—premising, that the objections sound strangely as coming from an old stager like Mr. Leak, who, if we mistake not, has frequently canvassed his own county, making political speeches when a candidate and when not a candidate; who canvassed the Senatorial District of Richmond and Robeson; who made a volunteer stump speech out of his own county a few years ago in reply to Gov. Graham; and who, finally, commenced a canvass, two years ago, for this very office of Governor, which was only interrupted by another gentleman of his party getting the nomination in his stead. Mr. Leak tells us, it is true, that he has for eight years past had doubts of the propriety of the usage. But his doubts appear to have now no other foundation than they had at first, if we may except the fact that Mr. Hoke died some months after his canvass; but then he died nearly two years before Mr. Leak commenced *his* canvass. And besides, the danger to health and life might easily be remedied by changing the period of election, from Summer to Spring.

Mr. Leak's first objection to canvassing is, that "although Republican in its appearance, it is aristocratic in its effects;" in, as he says, restricting the choice to men of "fluency of speech," and of wealth. If Mr. Leak has said, men of *talents*, he would have better expressed it, we think. Our Governors have unquestionably been men of vastly higher intellectual endowments since the system was adopted, than before. They have been men of whom the State, or any State, might well be proud. MOREHEAD and GRAHAM! During what previous eight years of the history of our State were two such men found in the Executive Chair? And they will have a fit successor in the person of CHARLES MANLY for the next four years. None of these can be charged with aristocracy, unless it be the aristocracy of intellect and integrity.—They are all the architects of their own fame, and fortune.

As to the expense of a canvass, that is nothing in comparison with the expense of being Governor. In this part of the State, the Whigs (and we presume their opponents likewise) do not allow the canvass to cost their candidate any thing. They feel that it is asking quite enough of him to give up his time, and spend his means, in being Governor, upon an inadequate salary; for no one will pretend that $2000 a year will support the family of any gentleman living as the Governor of the State should live in Raleigh. It is the office, and not the canvass, which makes heavy drafts upon the time and means of the candidate, and in this view of it we think that Mr. Leak has much less reason to complain of canvassing than Mr. Manly. As the candidate who would be certain to be defeated, he would lose but little; whilst Mr. Manly will not only lose a trifle in canvassing, but lose much more by filling the office.

We think, therefore, that there is no force in either branch of this objection to canvassing. For in our opinion "the circle from which the choice of candidates might be made," *ought to be* restricted to men of talents, and the *law* has restricted it, in effect, to men of some wealth, inasmuch as no others can afford to fill the office at the salary paid.

Mr. Leak says that the practice is not called for to enlighten the public mind upon questions of National or State policy. Our opinion is directly the reverse of this. A speech from a candidate may not be necessary to enlighten Mr. Leak and gentlemen who, like him, have both the means and the taste to inform themselves thoroughly on questions of public policy. But the great mass of the people have not the means, and many not the taste; and thousands hear a candidate's speech who never read a newspaper or have any other reliable means of information on the subjects discussed.

We also entirely dissent from the allegation of Mr. Leak, that it leads to excesses injurious to the morals of the people. We have seen something of the system, and we never saw a candidate do or say any thing having that tendency. Sure we are, that in Mr. Leak's brief canvass, *he* did not promote any such excesses. The argument, if good at all, is good against all public meetings of the people, and especially against the County Canvass of County Candidates, which Mr. Leak does not object to at all. These last are, indeed, frequently exciting, and abounding with excesses, injurious to the morals of the people; and unfortunately they seldom have the redeeming quality of usefulness in enlightening the public mind. When the candidates for Governor begin to *treat*, and deliver *such* speeches as the county candidates generally make, then we will go with Mr. Leak for the total abolition of the practice. But it will be better to begin with that part of the system which is useless and injurious.

Mr. Leak has, we think, mistaken the cause of what he calls "the shameful excesses of the hard-cider campaign." The immense mass meetings of the people in 1840 were caused by the corruptions of the government, which had got to an unendurable pass, and determined honest men to put them down.

There are manifest advantages in a Gubernatorial canvass, which Mr. Leak has entirely overlooked. It is right that the people should know those whom they entrust with the management of their affairs, and this can only happen from a canvass. It is right that the Governor should know the people, as far as possible, over whom he is to preside, their condition, interests, wants, feelings. And these he can only learn by visiting them.—And finally, a State feeling, an attachment of the centre to the extremities, and of the extremities to the centre, is produced in both the Governor and the governed by the acquaintance.

SYMPATHY MEETINGS.—A great meeting was held in New York on the subject of the French Revolution. A meeting of gentlemen connected with the Press was held in Washington. A meeting in New Orleans. All were enthusiastic in their congratulations.

THE WILMOT PROVISO.—The Union affected to be dreadfully shocked lately at Mr. Root's Wilmot Proviso speech in the House. Mr Root is an Ohio Whig. But within a day or two two Locofocos have taken quite as strong ground in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, viz. Mr. Lahm of Ohio and Mr. Smart of Maine. The Union has nothing to say against their speeches. They are Locofocos.

The Editor of the Pittsburg Gazette gives a detailed account of an attempt of Napoleon Bonaparte to come to the United States after the battle of Waterloo. A bargain was made with Capt. Brewster of Preston, Con., and Napoleon was to have come on board his ship at midnight; but just at that hour the Captain received notice of Napoleon's change of mind, and determination to surrender himself to England.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 3d, a message was received from the President, enclosing a despatch from Mr. Rush, our Minister to France, officially announcing the change of government there. The President expresses his full and unqualified approbation of Mr. Rush's immediate recognition of the new government. He says,—

"The world has seldom witnessed a more interesting or sublime spectacle than the peaceful rising of the French people, resolved to secure for themselves enlarged liberty, and to assert in the majesty of their strength the great truth that in this enlightened age man is capable of governing himself.

"The policy of the United States has ever been that of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries, leaving to each to establish the form of government of its own choice. While this wise policy will be maintained towards France, now suddenly transformed from a monarchy into a republic, all our sympathies are naturally enlisted on the side of a great people, who, imitating our example, have resolved to be free. That such sympathy should exist on the part of the people of the United States with the friends of free government in every part of the world, and especially in France, is not remarkable. We can never forget that France was an early friend in our eventful revolution, and generously aided us in shaking off a foreign yoke and becoming a free and independent people.

"We have enjoyed the blessings of our system of well-regulated self-government for near three-fourths of a century, and can properly appreciate its value. Our ardent and sincere congratulations are extended to the patriotic people of France, upon their noble and thus far successful efforts to found for their future government liberal institutions similar to our own.

"It is not doubted that, under the benign influence of free institutions, the enlightened statesmen of republican France will find it to be for her interest and paramount glory to cultivate with the United States the most liberal principles of international intercourse and commercial reciprocity, whereby the prosperity and happiness of both nations will be promoted.

JAMES K. POLK."

The message was referred to the Foreign Committee.

A long debate occurred on a motion by Mr. Allen to take up his resolutions of sympathy with the French Republic. The motion was rejected, 22 to 21.

An executive session was held.

On Tuesday, resolutions of respect for Mr. Black, deceased, were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

On Wednesday, the funeral of Mr. Black engaged both Houses.

On Thursday, Mr. Hannegan, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution congratulating the French people upon the establishment of a Republic in France.

Mr. Allen moved to take up the resolution he had previously offered on the same subject.

A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Foote and Allen took part.

While Mr. A. was speaking, a man sprang across the Reporter's Gallery to the platform sustaining the eagle over the Vice President's chair.

He then exclaimed, "I deny the right of that man (pointing to Mr. A.) to speak for Ohio!"

The scene of confusion that here ensued, may be imagined, but it cannot be described by telegraph. Mr. A. looked as if he thought there was to be an *emeute*, which would prove as fatal to his Senatorship, as the one in Paris did to the King of the French.

But the proceedings and speech of the member in the gallery was suddenly cut short, by the interposition of the proper officers, and the ejectment of the intruder from the Senate chamber.

Mr. Allen's resolution was then taken up, and Mr. Hale offered an amendment.

Mr. Mangum moved the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations as a substitute for those of Messrs. Allen and Hale.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Allen, Niles, Dickinson, Hale, Hannegan, Downes, Dayton, Johnston of Georgia, Baldwin, Foote, Phelps and Underwood.

Mr. Hale's amendment to the resolution, in the following words: "And manifesting the sincerity of their purpose by the immediate emancipation of all slaves in their colonies,"—was rejected—yeas 1, nays 28.

After further debate, Mr. Allen's resolutions were put to the vote, and passed the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On Monday, the whole session was devoted to debate on resolutions relative to the French Revolution, and an amendment moved by Mr. Ashmun of Mass. and Mr. Schenk of Ohio, approving of the emancipation of slaves in the French colonies.

On Tuesday, the death of Mr. Black was announced, and the House adjourned.

On Thursday, Mr. Henley replied to the speech of Mr. Clingman on the Scott and Trist correspondence.

Mr. Stephens replied to Mr. Henley, and Mr. Turner followed on the other side.

Mr. Manly, the Whig Candidate for Governor, in fulfillment of the wishes and invitations of his friends, will be happy to meet his fellow-citizens, at the times and places mentioned in the following list of appointments:

At Halifax,	on	Monday, April	24th.
Windsor,	"	Wednesday, "	26th.
Jackson,	"	Friday, "	28th.
Murfreesboro'	"	Saturday, "	29th.
Gatesville,	"	Monday, May	1st.
Edenton,	"	Wednesday, "	3rd.
Plymouth,	"	Thursday, "	4th.
Swan Quarter,		Saturday, "	6th.
Washington,	"	Monday, "	8th.
Newbern,	"	Wednesday, "	10th.
Beaufort,	"	Friday, "	12th.
Kinston,	"	Monday, "	15th.
Waynesboro'	"	Tuesday, "	16th.

We are informed that Mr. Manly made a most effective Speech, to his fellow citizens of Johnston County, last week; but we have not been furnished with any of the particulars of the Address.

Raleigh Register.

NEW STEAMBOAT.—We understand that a new Steamboat, the Gov. Graham, belonging to Messrs. Dibble, of Newbern, arrived here on Sunday evening from Wilmington. This makes the seventh Steamboat on our river.

In the French Colonies (Isle of Bourbon, Guadaloupe, and Martinique,) the White population in 1834 was 82,546, Slaves 219,917.

North Carolina Volunteers.—We learn from a gentleman of this City, who has received a Letter from an Officer in the North Carolina Regiment, in Mexico, that at the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Buena Vista, a large party of the Virginia Volunteers, who had become intoxicated, attempted to break through the guard of our Regiment; whereupon, a regular set to ensued; 50 Virginians were taken prisoners, and several were wounded.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Execution of Nash.—We understand that Thomas Nash, who had been convicted of murdering a female in this County some two or three years ago, paid the penalty denounced by the law against his awful crime, on Friday last. He was hung at Troy, in Montgomery county, whither he had removed his cause for trial. The rope by which he was first suspended broke and he fell to the ground. He requested the handkerchief to be removed from his eyes; which was done, and he sat up and conversed with the bystanders until another rope was procured, and he was then hung. Verily, "the way of the transgressor is hard."—*N. C. Argus.*

Clerk and Master of Richmond.—At Richmond Court of Equity, week before last, the office of Clerk and Master, which had been rendered vacant by the resignation of John W. Cameron, Editor of this paper, was conferred by his Honor, Judge Bailey, upon George Badger Wetmore, Esq.—*N. C. Argus.*

NEW YORK, April 3, 1848.

The public bequests by Mr. Astor's will are neither large nor numerous. But one, in fact, is of any importance—of $400,000 for establishing a library in this city free for general use. There is a bequest of $50,000 to the poor of Waldorf, Mr. Astor's native place in Germany, to establish a charity institution for the sick or disabled. The other bequests, most of which were paid in his lifetime, are to the German Society $20,000; Institution for the Blind $5,000; Half Orphan Asylum $5,000; Lying-in Asylum $2,000. The personal estate of Mr. Astor is valued at between seven and eight millions, and his real estate at as much more—making the whole amount less than was supposed; but still enough, in all conscience.

It is probable that Gen. Worth is to be pitted against Gen. Taylor.

Cor. Phil. Ledger.

Then he is to be pitied, sure enough.

Prentice.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Thursday evening last, Mr. JAMES M. WILLIAMS to Miss MARGARET M., daughter of Mr. John D. Starr, all of this place.

Also, on the 4th inst., by Rev. John J. Brantly, Mr. JOHN V. JONES, to Miss ELIZA J., daughter of Mr. F. D. Breece.

In Richmond County, on the 30th ultimo, by the Rev. Henry Crowson, Mr. WILLIAM W. ELLERBEE, to Miss SARAH COVINGTON, daughter of Henry Hampton Covington, Esq.

At Smithville on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Capt. S. L. FREMONT, U. S. Army, to Miss MARY ELIZA LANGDON, daughter of the late Richard Langdon, Esq.

DIED.

In this vicinity, on the 4th inst., HARRIET ANN, daughter of T. S. and M. F. Lutterloh, aged 2 years and 9 months.

At the residence of Dr. Miller, in South Carolina, on the 17th ult., Mr. ELLIS WATKINS, aged about 22 years, after an illness of 8 days. He formerly lived in Union county, N. C., and had lately removed to South Carolina. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him.—*Com.*

In Sampson county, on the 31st ult., WM. O. McARTHUR, aged about 40 years, a native of Cumberland county. Also, at his residence in Sampson county, on the 11th ultimo, KILLBEE FAISON, Esq. in the 14th year of his age.

In Robeson county, on the 25th February, Mr. KENNETH McKINNON, in the 86th year of his age. In the death of this venerable man the county has lost one of its most worthy [illegible] citizens, and society one of its brightest [illegible]. The deceased emigrated to this country from Scotland when but a youth in troublous times, and was [illegible] the advantages of [illegible] schooled in those principles of honesty and integrity during the period that tried men's souls [illegible] Having united in erecting the Church St. Paul's he became attached to it at an early period, and continued through a long life to adorn his profession. Seldom even in his old age was his seat unoccupied in the house of God, but the silvery locks that encircled his brow and his devout and grateful demeanor in the house of worship gave promise [illegible] soon to be exchanged for one more exalted [illegible]. Free from ostentation, prudent [illegible] he was [illegible] citizen, neighbor and friend [illegible]. In the disposition of his earthly substance, which was acquired by hard and honest labor he has invested in Cape Fear Bank Stock the interest of which is to aid in the support of the more destitute of the Gospel among his relatives, friends and neighbors at St Paul's to the latest posterity. His sickness was but of short duration. He retained the use of his speech and the exercise of all his mental faculties to his last breath. His end was peace, and he was gathered to his grave in a good old age, like as a shock of corn is gathered in its season. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord: they cease from their labors, and their works do follow them.—*Com.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 1—Steamer Rowan, with Boat Pee Dee in tow, with goods for R W Goldston, J P Covington, J & F Garrett, Murchison, Reid & Co, H & E J Lilly, Cook & Taylor, J & T Waddill, J Huske & Son, R A King, R Gray, J M Mullinix, J M Lindsay, Tomlinson, Lane & Co, S T Hawley & Son, McRorie & Bailey, J R & J Sloan, G A Mebane, G W Johnson, E A Vogler, Rankin & McLean, N M Transou, A Clark, B Coffin, Island Ford Manf Co, N Kendall, [illegible] & Co, Lee & Hoover, Lee & Walker, Dunlap, Pethel & Co, Johnson & Smith, B G Worth, Eli Perry, J Worth, Worth & Steely, J A Worth, Worth & Sanders, Coffin & Worth, Eli Clarke, G T Worth, G & H McMillan, D Clewell, M Brown & Son, J McIver, Scott & McAdoo, Elliott & Co, J & E Lindsay, J Beach, T C Harris, J D Williams, S Boon, J D Breece, J H & J Martine, Mallett & Huske, E W Wilkings, L Turlington, H L Myrover & Co, T J Johnson & Co, B Rose & Son.

April 4—Steamer Cotton Plant, with goods for F Friese, J & T Waddill, J D Williams, H L Myrover & Co, Tomlinson, Lane & Co, C J Hughes & Son, W Winslow, J W Thomas, Barnhardt & Hix, Hix & Earnhardt, Scott & McAdoo, McIntyre & Bailey, J R & J Sloan, Worth & Sanders, B Coffin.

April 5—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for J M Beasley, W Prior, E W Wilkings, of this place; and for J & W Murphy, Jenkins & Roberts, Murphy & McCubbins, Jones, Watson & Co, Shelly & Fields, J T Chambers, T Caldwell & Son, D Beard, Mickle & Co, A C Blum, A T Zevly, W R Holt, L Dellar, E & W Smith, J Smith, Copper & Gowan, E Belo, L C Hains, J Toomer, Hauser & Wilson, Lehman & Bunting, of the interior.

April 7—Steamer W B Meares, with goods for J W Thomas, B & L Russel, Wyatt & Nance, E Beckerdite, Steed, Kearn & Co, B Craven, H E Roundsaville, G M Barnhardt, Barnhardt & Hix, Hix & Earnhardt, R Gray, J M Mullinix, J P Covington, H Hix, J & F Garrett, W J McConnell, Tyson & Person, Lee & Hoover, J C & J Cowles, R W Goldston, B Rose & Son, T Siddall, Barnhardt, Morney & Co, J & R Gilmer, W S Gilmer, R Foster, R A King, B G Worth, Worth & Sanders, E A Volger, J R & J Sloan, J Worth, J Kyle, Lee & Walker, N Kendall, W G Matthews, McNair & McLaurin, W McIntyre, Murchison, Reid & Co, J Utley, H L Myrover & Co, D Freeman & Son, Blount's Creek Co, J W Baker, Jas Dodd, Island Ford Co, R E Blair, J C Thompson, Bowman & Donnell, J McIver, A Hewitt, G A Mebane, Rankin & McLean, J B Troy, W Weatherby, Mendenhall & Cader, Newland & Farlow, R Gray, N Lanebach, G & H McMillan, J Bryant.

April 7—Steamer Rowan, with goods for W G Matthews, McNair & McLaurin, W McIntyre, Tyson & Person, Barnhardt & Hix, J P Covington, Cane Creek Manf Co, H L Myrover & Co, J Utley, Lee & Hoover, Mallett & Huske, Mrs Walton, Hix & Earnhardt, R A King, R Gray, W J McConnell, Scott & McAdoo, Elliott & Co, L McKellar, J & R Gilmer, W S Gilmer, Bonner & Crist, G & H McMillan, J Brown, E Perry, J H Thompson, Rankin & McLean, J R & J Sloan, A D Toomer, R A Stuart, E Belo, Dean & Caldwell, J Haralson, B G Worth, D Shaw, F Friese, C W Andrews, T J Johnson & Co.

April 8—Steamer Evergreen with Boat Nelson in tow, with goods for P Taylor, E Glover, Miss S J Hart, A Johnson & Co, W McIntyre, Geo W McDonald, Miss Frances Mitchell, M N Leary, Lieut. C P Kingsbury, J H & J Martine, Hon J C Dobbin, T J Johnson & Co, S J Hinsdale, A A McKethan, R W King, H Eranbert, Freidenburg & Brother, Cook & Taylor, H Branson, Hall & Hall, and J W Cressman, of this place; and for Jones, Watson & Co, Jenkins & Roberts, Shelly & Field, F E Potts, T Caldwell & Son, Lehmand Butner, D Freeman & Son, Murphy & McCubbins, J Hiatt, J & W Murphy, D L Swain, J & R Lindsay, E & W Smith, E Belo, L Welsby, A H Whitfield, Boger & Maxwell, A S Webb & Co, C B Wheeler, A C Blum, Hawser & Wilson, H H Below, Finley & Gordon, and Long, Webb & Co, of the interior.

April 9—Cape Fear Steam Boat Co's Steamer, Gov. Graham, with Passengers, and Goods for G W Brown, S McNeely, Blackwood & Reaves, T Melvin, and T Smith.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 30—Schrs Nicanor from Boston, Jeroleman from New York, Aurora from Fall River, Mass. 31—Brigs Enoch Pratt from Fall River, Mass., Leo from Boston; Schr Col McRae from Charleston. April 1—Schrs Thomas B. Smith from New York, Eveline from New Orleans. 2—Brig Niger from Boston; Schrs G W Davis from New York, John Hartman from Philadelphia, Henry Delany from do. 3—Schrs Carolina from Baltimore, Charles Mills from New York, Francis Helen from do., Ira Biss from do. 5—Barque William from New York; Brig Corsi from Savannah. 6—Schr. Ontario fm Jereme, St. Domingo.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—April 11.

Brandy, p'ch,	55 a 75	Lard,	7½ a 8½
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	20 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Molasses,	24 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 7	Oats,	30 a 35
Corn,	52 a 55	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	7 a 10
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	12½ a 15
Flour,	5 a 7½	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 15	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	28 a 32
Do. English,	4½	Wool,	12½ a 14
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 16 "

REMARKS.—No change in produce. Cotton dull.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Business dull. Bacon quiet at 7½ to 8. Corn firm at 55 to 65. Fayetteville Flour scarce at 6 50 to 7. Lard 7½ to 8. Lumber dull at 8 to 8 50, 5 50 to 6 00, and 5 to 5 50. Timber slow of sale at 4 00 to 7 50. Turpentine scarce at 2 15 to 2 25 for Soft and 1 15 to 1 20 for Hard. Spirits 29. Tar 1 35. Whiskey 26.

At Cheraw, Cotton 4½ to 7¾ principally 6¾ to 7. No change in other articles.

Cotton at Augusta 4½ to 6¾. At Macon 5 to 5¾. At Columbia 4½ to 6 06.

At New York, Cotton is perhaps a little firmer. Uplands 5¾ to 7½. Flour 6 18 to 6 68. Corn 53 to 54. Turpentine 2 37 to 2 50. Spirits 36 to 36½.

At Charleston, Cotton has rallied about ⅛ to ¼. Sales at 7½ to 7, large sales.

Total receipts of cotton 1,780,543 bales, against 1,502,737 last year.

St. Mary's School,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Rt. Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE Thirteenth Term of this School will commence on Wednesday, the 7th June, and continue till the 10th November. The following Term will commence Nov. 11th, and continue till April 18th, 1849.

Terms—payable in advance.

For Board, Washing, &c. with Tuition in English, $100 per Term of five months. Tuition in French $10. Tuition in Music on the Piano, Organ or Guitar $25, with $3 for the use of Piano or Organ. Tuition on the Harp, with use of Instrument, $30. Tuition in Drawing and Painting, in Water colors $10, in Oil colors $15. Pens and Ink 75 cents.

To prevent rivalry and extravagance in dress, a simple uniform is adopted, to be used on Sundays and special occasions. This, in Summer, consists of a plain white dress, with straw bonnet trimmed with blue ribbon. In Winter, the dress is of merino or other suitable material, of blue color. Jewels are prohibited. All the clothing of Pupils should be marked with the owner's name in full.

For more minute particulars see Circular, which can be had on application to the Rector, through the Post Office.

April 3, 1848. 10-8w

EDGEWORTH
Female Seminary,
GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

Rev. Prof. G. MORGAN, Principal.
Gov. J. M. MOREHEAD, Proprietor.

THE year begins with July, and closes on the first Thursday in May—an unbroken term of ten months. The several Departments which form a comprehensive and ornamental education, as Music, Drawing, Painting, French, Latin, and English Languages, and Literature, Mathematics, and the Experimental Sciences, Mental and Moral Philosophy, the Bible and its literature, are conducted by professional teachers of much experience. Edgeworth is organized on a well defined plan to impart to a moderate number the highest order of education, and at an expense far less than in institutions of like grade in the large cities. The greatest parental care and oversight, exemption from improper associations, good society, a well arranged course of study, valuable libraries and apparatus, approved methods of instruction, religious culture, love of study, great improvement, and whatever qualifies a lady to perform, with dignity and wisdom, the station which Providence assigns her, are secured to Edgeworth pupils to an extent seldom attained in the most favored institutions.

The expenses for each of the five months are, board, &c. and instruction in all studies not extra, $75. Music on Piano or Guitar, $20; Oil Painting, $20; either of the Ancient or Modern Languages, $10; Drawing and Painting, $10. Fifty dollars are paid on entering, and the bills settled on the first of January and May.

Pupils should enter at the opening of the year, when the classes are formed. They can enter at any time, but not to be withdrawn before the close in May, when they are examined on the studies of the year, advanced to higher grades and the Senior class, having completed the course, receive Diplomas as a permanent memorial of a finished education.

Pupils who are allowed insufficient time to graduate, are permitted to join the classes for which they may be qualified, and all receive the full benefit of their former studies. Parents and Guardians are expected to write for more particular information, especially for the course of studies when preparations can be made at home.

March 18 10

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
Wilmington, April 1, 1848.

THE regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank, will be held at their Banking House, on Monday, the 1st day of May, proximo.

10-3w] H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.

MILLINERY & MANTUA-MAKING.

Miss Mitchell

HAS received the latest French Patterns of the Spring and Summer Fashions, and is prepared to execute orders in her line in superior style and finish. Orders from the country will be promptly attended to, and every endeavor made to please her customers.

April 11, 1848. 10-tf

Daguerreotype Portraits.

S. BROADBENT purposes remaining in Fayetteville a few days, and will be happy to wait upon such as wish to see specimens, or have their likenesses taken by the Daguerreotype process. Portraits taken equally well in cloudy or even in stormy weather. Rooms in the New Hotel. April 8—10-tf

HOUSE BELL HANGING.

THE SUBSCRIBER will attend to Hanging and Repairing Bells in Dwellings, &c. He has on hand a large assortment of Bells, Cranks, Springs, and Wire. Having had 22 years' experience he feels confident that he can satisfy those who may employ him. He can be found at the New Hotel, where he is at work. His stay in town will be limited.

ALEX'R DRUMMOND.

Fayetteville, April 3. 9

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Surgeon Dentist,

INFORMS the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of attending to his profession. He has opened an Office adjoining the Lafayette Hotel, where he will be ready at all times to wait on those who may favor him with a call.

Dr. Gilchrist having had a successful practice for the last six years, flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

Ladies attended to at their residences, if requested.

Jan'y 1, 1848. 97-Y

Postscript.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Political Quiet in France—Suspension of Cash Payments by the Bank of France—Revolution in Austria—Flight of Prince Metternich—Riot in Vienna—Disturbances in Prussia—Excitement in Ireland.

The Steamer Washington brings English papers to the 21st ult.

Every thing is perfectly tranquil in France. The new government has been recognized by Spain, Sardinia, the Hanseatic Towns, Baden, Hesse Cassel. The National Guard has been increased from 56,751 men to 190,299. This is considered ominous of evil.

The financial condition of the country has been dreadful during the past fortnight. The steps taken to levy, immediately, increased taxes to meet the demands of the new government, have been well received; still, great anxiety and dread continues. The condition of the working classes, consequent upon the stagnation of trade, daily becomes much more alarming, and many are of opinion that scenes of violence are at hand.

The number of marines in the English navy is to be increased one-fifth.

Bank of France has suspended specie payments—Government, after the suspension, issued paper as a legal tender.

Queen Victoria has given birth to a princess.

Lord Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is spoken of as the successor of Lord John Russell.

Louis Phillippe has taken up his permanent residence at Claremont, where he receives frequent visits from Messrs. Guizot, Duchatel & Montebello, the Ex-Ministers.

In the House of Commons, a vote of £1,425,308 for employing a naval force of 43,000 men, was proposed, which was opposed by Mr Cobden, who said if the rich feared invasion let them pay for it, and the best preventive against it was an increase in the comforts of the poor. The vote was carried finally, after some debate.

IRELAND.—A great monster demonstration was to be held on March 20th, in favor of the French revolution, and a revolution was expected to take place in Dublin then. The government was making vast military preparations for fear of an outbreak.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor of Austria has consented to the liberation of the press, and the establishment of a National Guard. The new minister in place of Metternich will be Count Kolowrat.

A conflict on the 13th between the people, led by the students and citizens, and the military has compelled Prince Metternich to fly. There has been blood shed on both sides, but the number of killed and wounded is not stated. The Director of Police, M. Sedlnitzky, has been expelled. The house of Prince Metternich was sacked by the mob, and the Grand Dukes have withdrawn into private life.

In Berlin as well as in Vienna, there have occurred disturbances of the public peace that threaten to take a very alarming turn. A collision had taken place between the troops and the people, in which 10 were killed and 100 wounded. Order was restored.

At Magdeburg also a fight had taken place, in which many were severely wounded.

An insurrection at Copenhagen was reported, but not believed.

England was quiet.

A revolution had broken out in Wurtemburg.

Cotton is cheaper in Liverpool, by ⅛d in some cases.—Upland quoted at 4 to 4½d.

SPRING, 1848.

Rich Dress Goods.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from New York, a few DRESS GOODS, NEW STYLES and of the latest importations, viz: Plaid Silk Tissue, plaid Granadines, Waterloo plaid and plain Bareges, half mourning and mourning do.; printed Lawns, &c. very fine and handsome. Also a few embroidered Evening Dresses, mode colored purse Silk, infants' Waists, fine light Kid Gloves, black watered Silks and Dress Buttons, &c.

Also, now receiving, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Of all descriptions, for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear: House-keeping and Servants' Goods; together with

Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats,
Bonnets, (some very fine,)
Groceries,

And every article usually called for, which will be sold extremely LOW, as they have all been purchased since the decline in the Northern markets.

These Goods will be sold for cash, or on time to punctual customers, or exchanged for all kinds of Produce.

W. G. MATTHEWS,
No. 13 North side Hay street.

April 10, 1848. 10-3w

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS, for Gentlemen, Youth, Boys, and Infants, to-wit: Maricaibo, China, Pearl, Tuscan, and Leghorn, with an assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of FUR HATS, of different qualities and styles, which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, which will be offered cheap for cash.

Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. No charge for looking.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

April 10, 1848. 10tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. prime new crop MOLASSES,
10 ditto Sugars, fair to prime quality,
10 bbls. Clarified Sugar,
8 cases Loaf Sugar,
50 bags Coffee,
200 casks Lime, (which will be sold very low.)
9 hhds. Western Bacon,
50 bales Eastern Hay, (to arrive this week.)

Together with a general stock of other articles in the Grocery and Dry Goods line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1848. 10tf

MILLINERY.

Mrs. C. Walton,

MANTUAMAKER AND MILLINER,

HAS just received SPRING MILLINERY, including Ribbons and Flowers of a superior quality; a few fashionable Fancy Straws, for Ladies, and China Pearl for Misses and Children.

All kinds of Straw and Lace Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style. Gentlemen's Hats cleaned and pressed.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to. Mrs. W. will be found at her residence on Hay Street, opposite the Methodist E. Church.

April 10 10-5t

For Sale or Rent.

A COMFORTABLE Dwelling with a good Lot. Apply to

JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH.

Fayetteville, April 11 10-tf

To Turpentine Getters.

L. WOOD'S ROUNDSHAVES, open and round, of superior quality, for sale by

J. H. & J. MARTINE.

April 11, 1848. 1w

LOST.

THE Subscriber sometime in March last lost a Note of Hand on Alexander Carter, of Elizabethtown, Bladen county, for the sum of Three Hundred and Forty-eight Dollars and Fifty-three Cents, with Thomas McClelland as security. The Note is dated on or about the 4th of August 1847, and due at twelve months after date. There are several credits endorsed thereon, amounting to $115 13½. All persons are cautioned against trading for said Note, as the makers thereof have been notified of its loss, and the payment stopped.

JOSIAH H. BALDWIN.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1848. 10-4w

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 11, 1847. 67-tf

KRIDER & MALLETT,

GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 27 Old Slip,
Corner of Front st. (up stairs.)

Particular attention paid to the sale of Produce, and liberal advances made on consignments.

W. H. KRIDER,
P. MALLETT. NEW YORK.

REFERENCES:
Rokenbaugh, Cramer & Dater,
Ingoldsby, Bosseau & Halsted,
J. G. Dudley & Co.
Stanton, Barnes & Co. 1-3m

DAVIDSON, SANDERS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
No. 219 Market street,
BALTIMORE.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, and are prepared to execute Orders with despatch, and on the most favorable terms.
March 1848. 5-3m

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

NAUTILUS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

FIRE AND MARINE,
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
July 1845. 9tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.
Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1845. 19tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

E. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has located in this place, and would be pleased to give Lessons on the Piano and Guitar to a few Young Ladies at their residences or schools.

Also instruction given on Violin and Flute.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner, or no charge will be taken.
Feb'y 12, 1848. 2tf

LIBERTY POINT HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the House formerly known as the Jackson Hotel, and more recently as the Oregon Hotel, in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general, that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers. His table will be supplied with the best fare which our market affords, and his Bar Room with the most choice Liquors—in short, every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all, if he can, he hopes to gain, as well as merit, a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY.
February 19, 1848. 3-tf

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 3d inst., my negro boy named GEORGE, between 23 and 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, very smiling countenance, stout and likely. It is possible that he is lurking about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

All persons are forewarned against harboring said boy, as the penalty of the law will be enforced against any person so offending.

NEILL McPHAUL.
Gallopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C.
Dec. 7, 1847. 99tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

J. L. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 4 door West of Briggs's Hotel.

The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices on cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of

J. L. BRYAN.
April 1847. 60tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys, Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do, Furniture Prints, fancy do, Muslin-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres, Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen, Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do, Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks, Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash, Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking, Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silicia, Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls, 8-4 Muslin de Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do, Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts, Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do,* Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread, Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do, Artificial Flowers, (some very fine) Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.
Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
24 hhds. St. Croix, P. R. and N. O. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
8 tons Swedes Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
24 dozen Windsor, Walnut, Maple, and Oak Chairs,
15 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
26 boxes Wittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, Patent Haimes, Hollow-ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Seives, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champagne, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 4 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

COME AND TAKE A LOOK.

THE Subscriber has now on hand, and is receiving from time to time, a well selected assortment of Goods in his line, which will be sold low. In part as follows:

Gold pens, silver pencils and thimbles, spangles, fine pocket knives, scissors, razors, steel nut-crackers, cork screws, dog collars and cats, tweezers, cake cutters, fish hooks, lines and poles, egg boilers, pocket books, purses, watch guards, common breast pins and rings, needles, coral and glass beads, baskets, brooms, hair, flesh, tooth, comb, and shoe brushes, pocket, dressing, side, tuck, and children's round combs, card baskets, conversation and playing cards, pipes, snuff boxes, violin strings, battledores, violins, flutes, tamborines, harmonicans, picolo flutes, cologne, lavender, rose and orange water, fancy soaps, extracts, cassadas, bears, macassar and antique oils, ox marrow, pomatum, powder and powder puffs, percussion caps, shot, canister powder, baby jumpers, &c. &c., besides a great variety of CHILDREN'S TOYS.

—ALSO—

Nuts, raisins, figs, dates, prunes, tamarinds, currants, citron, cloves, mace, nutmegs, cinnamon, camphor, ground pepper and ginger, starch, saleratus, chocolate, sperm candles, pickles, vinegar, lobsters, anchovies, Guava jelly, chewing and smoking tobacco, segars, matches, butter and Boston crackers, soda biscuits, crushed and powdered sugar, brown sugar, young hyson, imperial, English breakfast, Oolong, Mohee, and Ningyong Teas; Scotch and maccoboy snuff; CANDIES; an assortment of MALEABLE IRON, for carriage makers use.

W. PRIOR.
Feb'y 13, 1848. 3 tf

No prospect of Peace!

BUT the Subscriber would say to his friends and the public, that he has just returned from the North with his

Fall and Winter Stock of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

He flatters himself that he has the largest and best assortment that he has offered in this market, and as his motto is "*Cheap for Cash*," keeping in mind the "nimble sixpence," he would say to all who may wish to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his Stock will be found a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth, Plush, Selet, Musk, Coney, & Shetland Seal Fur CAPS.

Also, Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Silk, Coney, Moleskin, and Wool HATS, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner of Market Square.
Oct. 6, 1847. 84tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are receiving and have now in Store, a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, &c. &c.,

Among which are—

500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 bags Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
5 bbls. W. & W's Crushed ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
75 kegs Cut Nails, (assorted,)
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Factory ditto.

—ALSO—

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Epsom Salts; Saleratus; Copperas; Indigo; Madder; Window Glass and Putty; Cotton Bagging; Manilla and Bale Rope; Cast, Blister, and German Steel; Steel Shovels and Spades; Rowland's Mill and Cross-cut Saws; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky Pat. Axes; Carriage Springs and Axles; Tin Plate and Wire; Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for *Cash*, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
August 30, 1847. 78tf

SPRING, 1848.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, by the most recent arrivals from Boston and New York, their entire Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a splendid assortment of

Foreign and Domestic
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Trunks, single & double barrel Guns, &c.

The stock is by far the largest and most commanding ever offered by them in this market; and having been purchased since the *late decline* at very *reduced* prices, and many styles of goods at *enormous sacrifices*, at *auction* and otherwise, will be sold for *Cash*, and on the usual time to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

A call from their *old friends*, and the public generally, respectfully solicited.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.
Fayetteville, March 25, 1848. 8tf

New and Cheap GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received his Spring supply of Dry Goods, among which are

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Gingham and Calicoes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diaper,
Domestics, 3-4 to 12-4, bleh'd and brown,
Cotton and Thread Lace and Edging,
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs,
Drab De Ete and Summer Cloth,
Alpaca, Cotton and Silk Warp,
Large Silk Shawls and dress ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Taffeta Ribbons,
Leghorn, Straw, and other Bonnets,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by the Package for *Cash*, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 20, 1848. 7-tf

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Myrover & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, of course—to regular customers as usual—or to exchange for country produce.
Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1847. 82tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of both firms. We continue to keep as usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.

HALL & HALL.
Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf

The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

On Consignment.

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common brands, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by

D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 17, 1847. 63tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
—ALSO—
A general stock of Groceries.

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.
Nov. 1, 1847. 86tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received in part, their FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Consisting of a variety of

Fancy and Staple Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, Caps and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Sept. 22. 81tf

J. & T. WADDILL,

HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall stock of Goods, comprising a well-selected assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c., with*

25 Hhds. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
60 hhds. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1500 bushels Alum ditto,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
200 kegs Nails, assorted,
60 boxes Raisins,

Mess Pork; Mackerel; Tanners' Oil; Cast, German, English and American Steel; Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Teas; English Dairy and Connecticut Cheese; Spices; Madder; Potash; Indigo, &c. &c.

We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.
Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

$20 REWARD.

THE Subscriber will pay the above reward for such evidence as will convict the villain who attempted, on Saturday night last, to cut off the baggage from the Stage between Fayetteville and Raleigh, and the same sum for the conviction of any one who may hereafter make a similar attempt.

E. P. GUION.
Raleigh, Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

TAILOR,
(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

NEW Tailoring Establishment.

THE undersigned have taken the New Store at the West end of the Lafayette Hotel, and next door to Mrs. McRae's Dwelling, where they will carry on the business of TAILORING in all its branches.

They will always keep the latest fashions for Gentlemen's clothing.

They flatter themselves their work will compare with any Tailoring done in the State, either in cut or workmanship of the garment.

HUGH GRAHAM,
A. J. WOODWARD.
Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85-6m

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 29, 1848. 99-1yp

E. GLOVER, Watch Maker and Jeweller,

Hay st. between the Market House and the new Hotel.

HAS just received a large addition to his stock of Watches and Jewelry, which he will sell as cheap as the same quality of Goods can be purchased in New York or Philadelphia, and he invites all those in want of any article in his line to call before purchasing, and he will convince them of it. The most strict attention paid to the repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

Fayetteville, Feb 21, 1848. 3tf

TIN WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. &c. He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglass's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglass's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.
March 11, 1848. 5tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

HENRIETTA
STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

Steamers HENRIETTA,
EVERGREEN,
FAYETTEVILLE.
Tow Boats B. RUSH,
NELSON,
DILIGENCE,
POST BOY,
H. CLAY,
SAM PATCH.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company offer the above Line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late REDUCED RATES.

Any Goods consigned to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place FREE OF COMMISSIONS.

This Company has good and sufficient Warehouses at the River, and will receive and forward goods for the interior, at the lowest customary rates of commissions, and with no charge for storage; and half the usual drayage.

Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of commissions.

All letters addressed to "Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company," at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1, 1848. 96tf

MERCHANTS'
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats comprising this Line are
The New Steamer ROWAN, (low water Boat.)
" " W. B. MEARES.
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW.
" " MIKE CRONLY.
" " BEN BERRY.
" " WASHINGTON.
" " READY MONEY.
" " T. J. CURTIS.
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and travelling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1848. 100-tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a semi-weekly line of Steam Boats as near as practicable, until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
March 27, 1848. 8tf

Semi-Weekly Line

For Freight or Passage.

The Henrietta Steam Boat Company intend running as near as practicable, a Semi-Weekly Line of Steamers between this place and Wilmington. The Henrietta has been thoroughly repaired, and is considered in as good condition for running as when new. She will take her place on the Line, and run in connexion with the Evergreen. The Evergreen, during the lowest stage of water for the last two years, has regularly come to the wharf at this place, with the exception of one trip. The Fayetteville, now at Wilmington, will be ready at any time to bring up Goods with despatch. Thankful for former and desirous of a continuance and increase of patronage, we will use our best endeavors to advance the interest of those shipping or travelling our Line.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, March 28, 1848. 8tf

Express Mail Line

FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.
July 1847. 71-tf

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 1000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.
Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.

MEDICINE.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,
Druggist and Apothecary,
CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,

Has on hand a complete assortment of genuine *Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals,* Which he offers to Physicians and the public at the lowest prices.

Medicines to go into the country, put up with care and despatch.
Feb'y 10, 1848. 2tf

To Physicians and Country Merchants.

SHAW & GARDNER

ARE receiving and have constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of DRUGS, &c., which they offer very low, consisting of Pill Hydr.; Hydr. Chlor. Mit.; Acet. Plumbi; Pulv. Ipecac; Pulv. Jalap; Pulv. Rhei; Pulv. Ip. et Opii; Pulv. Opii; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Opodeldoc, liquid and solid; British Oil; Bateman's Drops; Godfrey's Cordial; Essence Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon; Laudanum; Paregoric; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Gum Opii; Gum Aloes; Gum Kino, &c; Sulph. Morphine; Sulph. Quinine; Confect. Senna; Ext. Colocynth Comp; Ext. Dandelion; Ext. Cicuta; Ext. Belladona; Ext. Butternut; Ext. Jalap, &c.; White Lead; Linseed Oil; Train Oil; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Chrome Green; Chrome Yellow; Black Lead; Putty; Whiting and Window Glass.

Patent Medicines—Swaim's Syrup Wild Cherry, Moffatt's Bitters and Pills; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry; Jayne's Vermifuge, Harlaem Oil, &c. &c.

Which we offer low, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

Hay street, under new Lafayette Hotel, Store No. 2, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

DR. CRAIN'S

Spino Abdominal Supporter,
A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT.
FOR SALE BY SHAW & GARDNER,
Sole Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.,
Under the Lafayette Hotel.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

BECKWITH'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

100 oz. Farr's Sulphate of Quinine,

for sale low by
SHAW & GARDNER.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

Paints, Linseed and Sperm Oil,

Varnish, Brushes, Perfumery, and all the most approved PATENT MEDICINES. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb 10, 1848. 2tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in Life.

THE value of this preparation is now so widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contains all the medicinal virtues of a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of this preparation [illegible]

The following is from the U. S. Consul to New Granada, a gentleman of high standing and extensive [illegible] through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Granada [illegible]

New York, Jan. 2, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla [illegible] in various parts of the South [illegible] Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm in removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting in the most agreeable manner a tonic and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health-restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,
S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Granada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.
Feb. 1, 1848. 1600 Y

THE safest, surest, and best remedy for the Ague! is always sought for by Fever and Ague sufferers, to rid themselves of their wretched complaint. Yet we find that too many trifle with their health and constitution by trying Ague Pills, Ague Syrup, false and spurious Tonic Mixtures, &c. &c., instead of at once resorting to that old favorite, well-tried, thoroughly proved, sterling, safest, surest, and best remedy,

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE,

Which from the beginning of its unparalleled career to this time, a period of over 15 years, has always been warranted to cure.

If the Ague returns within three months after punctually, honestly used, the money will be promptly returned.

Without giving here any of our numerous testimonials, all important facts will be vouched for by the several depositories.

For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale.
March 1, 1848. 5-4m

GARDEN SEED,

FROM Long Island—A full assortment, warranted of the growth of 1847. For sale at 5 cents per paper, by

S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb. 10, 1848. 2tf

TEAS!

AGENCY of the N. YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility.

They possess facilities, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell Teas purer, more fragrant, and perfect for the prices in the aggregate, than any house in the world—China excepted.

They most zealously invite the attention of the inhabitants of this town and vicinity to their Agency, where complete assortments are always on hand. They feel no hesitation in stating, that wherever a single trial is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the Canton Tea Company.

Reader, make the experiment! Subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of.

These superior Teas are put up in one pound, half pound, and quarter pound packages, and perfectly secured from light and air.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Dec. 4, 1847. 23tf

NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving an unusually large stock of articles in his line, comprising all the variety of

School Books

Commonly used in this part of the State; a larger stock of

Law, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books,

Than he has usually kept; cheap and superfine Cap and Letter Papers, Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, Quills, Steel Pens, Red, Black, Blue, and Indelible Ink, Slates, fine Pen and Pocket Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Diamond Pointed Gold Pens, with or without the case, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, beautiful Note Papers, Envelopes, Inkstands, &c.

All of which he will sell, wholesale or retail, at his customary low prices.

E. J. HALE.
Sept. 27.

BOOK STORE AND BOOK BINDERY,

(LATE R. W. HARDIE'S.)

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened the new corner Store, known as Kyle's corner, next door to the Messrs. Lally, and immediately below the new Hotel, in which he intends to keep, and has now, a large and very valuable assortment of BOOKS, PAPER, MUSIC, PENS, QUILLS, and FANCY ARTICLES, which he respectfully invites the public to examine. The following is a part of his Stock now on hand:—

School Books.

Smith's, Adams's, and Pike's Arithmetic; Grigg & Elliot's, and Saunders' Readers, numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4; Grimshaw's United States and England; Gale's Philosophy; Bullion's English and Latin Grammars; Anthon's Virgil; Frost's Greece and Rome; Andrews and Stoddard's Grammar; Frost's American Speaker; Lovell's Speaker; Boyd's Rhetoric; Smith's Geography; First Class Reader; Porter's Reader; Lee's Physiology; Emerson's Arithmetic, 2d and 3d parts; Anthon's Latin Lessons; Anthon's Sallust; Folsom's Livy; Spelling Books, Dictionaries, &c.

Blank Books.

Journals, Ledgers and Day Books, different sizes; Bill Books; Receipt ditto; Bar ditto; with an assortment of very *superior* Pens, Quills, Wafers, and Sealing Wax.

Miscellaneous Books.

The works of Milton, Byron, Scott, Shelly, Montgomery, Pope, Cowper, Rogers, Eliot, London, Thompson, Cook, Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, Moore, Collins, Gray, Beattie, and others. Presentation Books: The Rose; Friendship's Wreath; Christmas Blossom; Odd Fellows' Offering; Charlotte and Elizabeth; Common Prayer; Plated Gilt Bibles, small; Father Oswald; Novels; Games; Pictures; Note Paper; Cards; Envelopes; Letter Paper, a *superior kind*; a large assortment of MUSIC; Pencils; Slates; Wrapping Paper, &c.

Send in your Magazines and Pamphlets to BOOK BINDERY. This branch of the establishment will be carried on as before, under the *personal* superintendence and assistance of Mr. Hardie.

The subscriber intends to devote his own time to this business. He hopes, by strict attention and promptness, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

N. B. Persons having Books now at the Bindery, may rely on their being ready very soon.

D. K. BELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1847. 81tf

BOOK BINDERY.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Magazines, Newspapers, Music, &c., bound in any style desired, at the Book Bindery of D. K. BELL.
Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf

NEW BOOKS.

WEBSTER'S Quarto Dictionary, unabridged, for only $6; original price at $20. The only unabridged edition in market.
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Chitty's Pleadings.
Mansfield's History of the Mexican War, a new work, embracing the whole subject, $1 25.
Ten Thousand a Year, 50 cents.
Sylvester Sound the Somnambulist, 40.
Charcoal Sketches, 2d Series, 50.

For Sale by
E. J. HALE.
March 14.

NEW BOOKS.

THE WAR AND ITS WARRIORS, illustrated, 50; Wallace, the Hero of Scotland, 50; Christopher Tadpole, illustrated, 75; Cross Life of a Volunteer, 25; Mrs. Beecher's Address, 15; The Domestic and Social Hope Almanac, 25; Taylor and his Generals, 25; together with a variety of Blank Books of every description.

March 27. E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

Wilkes's Exploring Expedition, 5 vols. very cheap.

The Statesman's Manual, containing all the Messages of all the Presidents, with a Memoir of each, and a History of their Administrations, 2 large vols.

Bancroft's History of the U. S., 3 vols.
Cooper's Naval History.
Fremont's Oregon.
Watson's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations.
Masonic Chart and Freemason's Monitor.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico.
" " Peru.

For sale by E. J. HALE.
Oct. 1847.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

THE Lawyer's Common-place Book; Worcester's large Dictionary; Bancroft's History of the United States; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Parley's 1st and 2d Book of History; Gove's Greek and English Lexicon, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
Jan'y 17.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Drama at Pokerville, by Everpoint, J. M. Field, price 50 cts; the Fortunes of Torlogh O'Brien, 25; Festus, a Poem by Philip James Bailey; Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

Just received by
E. J. HALE.
Feb'y 1, 1848.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN will please call and settle by the first of March next, it being over twelve months since the dissolution of the said firm. No further indulgence can be given.

ALEX. McLAUCHLIN.
Jan. 24, 1848. 99-tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres:

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of same.

J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1845. 76t